FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

13 SEPTEMBER 1984

Gulf Conflict

Iraqi naval units "accurately and effectively" hit a "medium-sized maritime target" leaving the Iranian Nowruz oil fields, Baghdad Voice of the Masses radio reported citing an Iraqi military spokesman. The attack followed two earlier ones on the same day reported by Baghdad radio. In the first, Iraqi naval forces "hit and destroyed" four "hostile maritime targets" near Bandar-e Khomeyni port, according to an Iraqi military communique broadcast by the radio. In the second attack, the Iraqi Air Force carried out a "successful air strike" against a "maritime target" near Khark Island, according to an Iraqi military spokesman's statement broadcast by the radio. None of the attacks have been mentioned by monitored Iranian media.

Iran

Hijacking foiled — Four "terrorists" attempting to hijack an internal flight were defeated by "preplanned measures," Tehran radio reported. The four were arrested after two of them were wounded in the incident, the radio added. The would-be hijackers later declared that they were members of the "outlawed" Mojahedin-e Khalq group, IRNA noted. Meanwhile, a government spokesman stated that Iraq's intention not to return any hijacked planes is an "overt contravention" of international laws and encourages "terrorism and kidnapping and disturbing the peace," Tehran radio reported. The spokesman criticized international organizations for their laxity in confronting Iraq's actions.

Diplomacy — Pakistani Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Ali Khan departed Tehran at the end of his 2-day visit, during which he met with the prime minister, foreign minister, Majlis speaker, and other high-ranking officials, IRNA reported.

Lebanon

Cabinet Meeting — The Cabinet decided at its meeting to hold "conclaves" between various ministers, Prime Minister Rashid Karami announced in a statement broadcast by Beirut radio. The conclaves will begin in Bikfayya on 17 September, and will have an "open agenda" that includes all political and security issues, Karami added.

IDF Deaths — An IDF soldier was killed and another wounded in an attack near An-Nabatiyah, Jerusalem radio reported,citing the IDF spokesman. In a related development, another IDF soldier died from wounds sustained in an attack on 10 September near the eastern town of Maghdushah, the radio noted.

Israel

Alignment leader Shim'on Peres and Likud leader Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir "successfully" completed negotiations, and the coalition agreement establishing a national unity government will be presented to the Knesset on 13 September, Jerusalem radio reported. In a related development, the Alignment's Shlomo Hilel was elected Knesset speaker by a 60-46 vote, the radio noted.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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Further on 'Arafat Kuwait Visit

Meets Information Minister

LD111534 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1237 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] 11 Sep (KUNA) — Deputy Premier, Foreign and Information Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir at 1100 today received PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat on the occasion of his visit to Kuwait. The meeting which took place at the Council of Ministers was attended by Communications Minister 'Isa al-Masidi, Director General of the Office of the Heir Apparent and Premier 'Abd al-Latif al-Bahr, and the head of the PLO office in Kuwait, 'Awni Battash.

Confers With Amir

JN121722 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] met with Kuwaiti Amir Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah in Kuwait yesterday. Our correspondent said that during the meeting they discussed the latest developments in the Palestine arena and the current Arab situation. The meeting was attended on the Palestinian side by the PLO representative in Kuwait, and on the Kuwaiti side by Communications Minister 'Isa Ibrahim al-Masidi.

Brother Abu 'Ammar also met with Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister. They discussed the latest developments in the Palestinian, Arab, and international arenas.

Returns to Tunis

LD121224 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Mr Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, returned at dawn today to Tunis from Kuwait after a week's tour of the Arab countries.

'Arafat Meets Soviet Delegation in Tunis

GF121912 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 11 Sep 84 p 17

[Report on the meeting between Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, and the Soviet delegation led by Sarvar Alimdzhanovich Azimov, member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and deputy chairman of the USSR Union of Writers, in Tunis — date not given]

[Excerpts] At the beginning of the meeting, Sarvar Alimdzhanovich Azimov, member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and deputy chairman of the USSR Union of Writers, addressed Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Council and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, and said: We, as writers and cultured people, are pleased and honored to meet the greatest contemporary leader. On this occasion, we would like to express our wish to listen to your directions as to how we can strengthen the means of our support for your just struggle at this recent and important stage of our relations with the PLO. Your struggle and the struggle of your people under your wise leadership will play an important role in the future confrontation battles with the enemy.

Anatoly (Sovratov), editor of the Soviet magazine *(BUNIK)*, then spoke, addressing 'Arafat: You, the great leader! We have been following your struggles from the outset. Your elevated political wisdom has gathered us here today. We have been and we shall continue to be friends you can rely upon. I would like to say one important thing: From my experience of historic moments and the path of historical events, I consider your visit to Cairo to be one of the important historical events, and I support it.

'Arafat elaborated on the U.S. role and said: The important event of the moment is the speech given by Ronald Reagan, president of the United States, addressing B'nai B'rith, the main Zionist organization in the United States, to implore for the votes of the U.S. Zionists. He clearly stressed the United States will stand in the same trench as the Zionist enemy, which is tied to the United States by a strategic treaty — the objective of which is to preserve the security of the United States and the Zionist entity as stated by Ronald Reagan. 'Arafat added: The U.S. President did not stop at emphasizing U.S. stands based on achieving goals in the region through the unleashing of the Zionist enemy. He elaborated further that his administration will enable "Israel" to control the area in the interest of U.S. and Israeli objectives.

'Arafat went on to say: Reagan continued his political and media campaign against the PLO and its legitimate leadership by quoting statements made at the celebrations of the Sandinista revolution victory during my visit to Nicaragua. He tried to distort what I said. Reagan said: 'Arafat has said that what the revolutionaries in Nicaragua have done against the Jews will be done against them by the Palestinians in the future. 'Arafat continued: However I said the Palestinian revolution will, in the end, be victorious the way the Sandinista revolution has been in Nicaragua.

Using blatantly threatening language, Reagan declared the United States will hunt down the Nicaraguan revolution, under the pretext of this revolution oppressing the Jews. He said the United States will resist even by means of military intervention and it will hunt down the PLO. Reagan said: We will categorically point out to any side our objection to the establishment of a Palestinian state in the region. We will fight terrorism in all its forms, from the PLO or anybody else. Fighting terrorism is part of our task at this stage and the Palestinian terrorism is part of this terrorism.

'Arafat said to the visiting Soviet delegation: After reviewing the contents of Reagan's speech, we reiterate our constant and principled stand toward the United States and the successive policies of all its administrations, to all those who live in the fantasy of relying on possible changes in U.S. policies toward our cause and the just causes of the world. We in the PLO do not have any fantasies. The enemy is known and clear to us, and the means for confronting it are many.

'Arafat Warns of Reagan's Threats to Arabs

JN121803 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has said that the date for holding the PNC depends upon the dates of the Algerian youth meetings which will be held in the second half of September. He explained that the Algerian officials will advise the PLO of the date these meetings will end in order that the PNC can be held.

In a statement published by the Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-QABAS* yesterday, Abu 'Ammar called on the Arab nation to confront the recent U.S. challenge in the speech of U.S. President Reagan, who threw the gauntlet in the Arab nation's face challenging Arab security and interests. He said Reagan's recent speech can be viewed not only in light of what he said about the PLO, its chairman, and the Palestinians, but also in light of what he said about relations with Israel and U.S. behavior and practices which reached the extent of threatening Arab security for generations to come.

'Arafat noted what Reagan said about trade and technical cooperation and U.S. military assistance to Israel which reached the extent of developing the Lavi and Kfir planes as well as sophisticated missiles whose total cost is being paid by the U.S. Treasury. Abu 'Ammar said this cooperation is more dangerous than some people imagine. He added that Reagan's proposal, made during a celebration by the Zionist B'nai B'rith International, whether through planning or by coincidence, is dangerous and requires a strict and decisive Arab stand.

Qaddumi Meets Maltese President, SFRY Minister

JN121811 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department, has held several meetings with a number of leaders of the delegations participating in the Mediterranean nonaligned countries foreign ministers conference. He met with the Maltese president and foreign minister. During the meeting they discussed bilateral relations and the situation in the Palestinian arena. Qaddumi also met with the SFRY foreign minister and discussed with him the nonaligned countries' efforts for halting the Iraq- Iran war.

Baghdad PLO Radio on PDRY Mediation With Syria

JN122115 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1628 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Political editor's dispatch]

[Text] The visit which PDRY President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad intends to pay to Damascus after a stop in Algiers is no secret. It is also no secret this visit is actually a concerted PDRY-Algerian mediation effort meant to improve relations between the PLO and Syria. It is [words indistinct] that this visit can be described as a final attempt to continue the efforts that have been going on for many months to achieve the same objective. Perhaps it is high time for this mediation to succeed.

As a matter of principle, there is neither a struggler, a nationalist, nor even a rational [word indistinct] who thinks that the increased tension in Palestinian-Syrian relations can rescue any part of either Palestine or Syria. Despite all that has taken place and is currently taking place, the action for finding [words indistinct] to the relations between the Palestinian and Syrian sides is a national and pan-Arab need on both the short term and strategic levels. In fact, there is no escape from pursuing and intensifying efforts to achieve this objective, regardless of the current regrettable situation. Stemming from their national, pan-Arab, and progressive beliefs, both the PDRY and Algeria realize this need. They emphatically stated that the efforts needed for achieving this end will have more noble and important results when they succeed.

During the past months, both Aden and Algiers have been an arena and a starting point for several types of dialogues, mediation efforts, and contacts. The two capitals were patient and enlightened. When it was assumed because of tendentious propoganda and great pressures in the Palestinian arena that intra-Palestinian discord was the reason for hampering the establishment of a normal Palestinian-Syrian relationship, both Aden and Algiers patiently worked for removing this obstacle. Naturally, the Palestinians were aware that this was not the case, and most probably the Yemenis and the Algerians were aware of this fact also. However, attaining the final objective urges us to overlook this intra-Palestinian discord.

Thus, everybody cooperated in order to reach the Palestinian Aden agreement that was concluded in Algiers. Perhaps the most important point in this agreement signed by the major Palestinian revolution's groups is that the agreement provided the Palestinian side and the PDRY-Algerian efforts with a new starting point for a dialogue with Damascus — a starting point that offers no chance for allegations. This agreement dotted the i's and crossed the t's as well as clarified positions, whether they were positions which sought to create a positive atmosphere or those which insisted on adhering to wrong bases.

In this regard, the Palestinian revolution affirms, as Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has always said, and as he said just yesterday, that it extends its hand to open a new and ideal page in its relationship with Damascus. The revolution repeats this position in view of the fact that the higher Palestinian, Syrian, and Arab interests require overlooking all the [word indistinct] and lessons of the past phase, although the Palestinian revolution cannot be blamed for events that took place and the positions adopted because it believes that achieving the objectives of struggle is not measured in terms of objectives or the victory of brothers over each other. [sentence as heard]

Thus, the Palestinian revolution provides both PDRY President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid with a paved road [passage indistinct]. Everybody knows these burdens are not the product of our own hands and we have made great efforts to remove these burdens from our shoulders.

PLO's Hawatimah on Unity, PNC Session

LD120603 Prague CTK in English 1233 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Prague Sept 11 (CTK) — "To renew the unity of the Palestine Liberation Organization as soon as possible is the main task of the Palestine national movement and one of the basic conditions for the settlement of the Middle East situation," General Secretary of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine Nayif Hawatimah told CTK before leaving here today.

Nayif Hawatimah said that he considers the Aden agreement of last July as the victory of the patriotic revolutionary realistic line in the Palestinian movement and as a basis for the renewal of the PLO unity of the positions of anti-imperialism, anti-Zionism and the struggle against capitulatory Middle East solutions.

Nayif Hawatimah leaves for Algiers to meet with the Algerian leadership and representatives of the Palestine patriotic forces for talks on the preparations for the conveying of a session of the Palestine National Council.

This session is expected to strengthen the national unity and condemn U.S.-Israeli solutions of the Middle East situation and the Camp David accords. It will also contribute to the coordination with proposals of the Prague political declaration from January 1983 and proposals of the Soviet Union from last July on solving the problems of this region.

The general secretary of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine voiced the conviction that the session of the Palestine National Council will adopt a broad democratic reform of the PLO, in the framework of which a collective leadership will be installed for the first time in the history of the organization.

"The democratization of the PLO will be a victory for the Palestinian people and all progressive patriotic forces in the Arab world. That is why we strive to convene the Palestine National Council as soon as possible," he said.

During his talks with officials of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, the National Front and the Committee of Solidarity with Nations of Africa and Asia, Nayif Hawatimah appreciated international support of Czechoslovakia to the Palestinian people in their struggle for self-determination and independence.

Sa'id Musa Address to Graduation Ceremony

JN122125 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Colonel Sa'id Musa, alias Abu Musa, member of the Fatah Provisional Command, has affirmed that legitimacy is for the rifle and that the Palestinian people's representative is this rifle as well as the Palestinian blood that was spilled for the sake of the cause.

In a speech he made today, which was carried by WAFA, at the graduation ceremony of the second group of communications officers and the fourth group of communications officers and the fourth group of communications soldiers at a Fatah training center Abu Musa said the PLO has achieved much in favor of the revolution and the Palestinian masses. Accordingly, Yasir 'Arafat is trying to split and destroy this revolution. He added: We are not concerned about uniting with the defeatists. We are concerned about uniting with believers to pursue struggle and to hold the rifle which we will not relinquish. We believe in uniting with those who are hostile to the imperialist and Zionist designs.

Abu Musa reiterated that legitimacy means standing behind the national charter which calls for wiping out the Zionist entity, which is a militant and settlement society, in Arab Palestine.

Concluding, Abu Musa said: We in Fatah have determined from the inception of the revolution not to yield to the enemy's will and to retaliate for its offenses inside occupied Palestine.

DFLP Leader Holds Talks With SDAR President

LD121236 Algiers APS in English 1112 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Algiers, 12/09/8 (APS) — Visiting Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for Palestine Liberation (DFPL) conferred this morning with Mohamed Abdelaziz, president of the Saharaoui Democratic Arab Republic. A statement of the DFPL indicated the talks were focused on Oujda treaty signed recently between Morocco and Libya, as well as Arab developments on both Palestinian and Sahraoui fields. The two sides agreed on the necessity of implementing Algiers-Aden agreement to insure a reunification of an independent PLO and its development. They called for an alliance between PLO and Syria to face Zionist expansionism and the U.S. plans (Camp David agreements, Reagan plan,...). The statement reaffirmed the Saharaoui people's right to self-determination and the execution of OAU resolution on the organisation of a referendum.

Jordan Releases PFLP Political Bureau Member

JN121749 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Official Jordanian sources said that Hamdi Matar, PFLP Political Bureau member, was released from prison today. Matar was arrested and imprisoned in Jordan some 20 months ago. Hamdi Matar is a PNC member.

Resistance Operations in South Lebanon Reported

JN121816 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] A group of Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist resistance men detonated a remote-controlled high explosive charge while a Zionsit military patrol was passing near 'Ayta ash-Sha'b, in the Bint Jubayl district in occupied southern Lebanon yesterday morning. The explosion destroyed a Zionist military truck and killed or wounded all of its occupants. A Zionist military spokesman admitted the operation but, as usual, declined to note his losses. The spokesman said the Israeli forces besieged the area, waged a large-scale search campaign, and arrested several citizens on the pretext of their links with the resistance men, who withdrew safely to their bases.

SAUDI ARABIA

Crown Prince Interviewed on Turkey, Gulf

LD120947 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Interview with His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al Sa'ud, crown prince and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, commander of the National Guard, by the Turkish News Agency, THA; date and place not given — read by announcer]

[Text] [THA] The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has provided about $500 billion to finance joint venture projects in Turkey. Do you think the close relations between the two countries, supported by economic cooperation, will contribute toward political stability in the region?

['Abdallah] Diplomacy aside, I would like to say that what binds the Saudi Arabian Kingdom and brotherly Turkey is not the usual traditional relationship. It is a vital link that was and still is established on the basis of joint conviction and not joint interest. Therefore, gains will not strengthen it nor will loss will weaken it. A brother is for his brother and is known by his brother in every circumstance and in every field. Therefore, the motive behind our two peoples' search to spread political stability in the region is not only an economic motive; it is obedience to God's order to cooperate for good and righteousness and not for evil and aggression.

Here we should specify who is responsible for this vicious circle of instability in our region; without doubt, it is Israel. Israel sometimes is the tool and more often the protagonist, and it is continuously the aggressor. Its continued arrogance is due not only to the nature of Zionism which defies all laws of society and history, but is due foremost to the division of Muslims in word, rank, and objective. Israel, is addition to its skill in manipulating international conflicts, is using various foreign beliefs and trivial differences between the countries of the Islamic world to keep the Muslims where they are, in a state of divergence and partition. Therefore, I am fully confident Israel will melt as an entity and vanish as a body as soon as the Muslims move from the unity of conviction toward the unity of will and on to the unity of action. No doubt they are going to, God willing. The transitory nature of appearances, no matter how long they last, cannot change the eternal character of the essence.

[THA] What kind of joint action could Turkey and Saudi Arabia undertake to strengthen peace and stability in the region at the as soon as possible?

['Abdallah] We must immediately move to do whatever will extinguish the huge fires which are about to burn everything in Iraq, Iran, and Afghanistan, that will lead to the realization of the rights of our Palestinian brothers, their right to return to their homeland, their right to self-determination, and their right to set up their independent state on the soil of their usurped country. All this is in preparation for the recovery of Holy Jerusalem and the salvation of Lebanon from its misfortunes. However, our success in reaching all of those objectives, spreading stability and strengthening peace and security in the region, call for drafting a comprehensive strategy for unified Islamic action accompanied by a clear and open tactical plan that will prevent any difference over details from becoming a difference over general principles.

[THA] This will ensure the continuity of unified Islamic action. Are there any moves by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to provide financial support so that Turkey can develop its defense industry? If so, what is the framework for it?

['Abdallah] The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia first seeks the means of power from God, then from its brother Arabs and Muslims, and then from its friends. It is also keen on translating intentions into action and crowning action with achievements. Cooperation then begins between the brothers and will know no limits at all; it is bigger than any framework, it is life in a state of action and achievement.

[THA] What stage has the question of training Saudi officers in Turkey reached?

['Abdallah] My answer to the previous question contains the answer to this question.

[THA] Do you feel that the Iraq-Iran war and particularly the recent attacks on commercial ships will lead to an armed engagement that will include the whole of the region's countries?

['Abdallah] The Iraq-Iran war is fraught with every evil. The arena in which it is taking place and the wealth hidden there and the ambitions aroused by these resources among big and small countries do not threaten the region's countries with armed engagement among themselves alone, but expose the entire world to the danger of a full-scale world war. The reason is that even calculated risks have become, because of the Gulf's location and resources, beyond every speculation. The man or the state might be in control and may calculate the event before unleashing it, but the man and the state become its prisoner after unleashing it. Man takes the first step by choice; however, the second step is dictated by the first step and by the will of man or his desire.

PDRY

Chairman Receives GDR's Honecker 12 Sep

GF121828 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, met in Addis Ababa this evening with Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] and chairman of the GDR State Council.

The radio correspondent said that during this meeting they discussed a number of issues dealing with party and official relations and the means to strengthen and develop them, and the developments in the international arena and the Mideast region in light of the increased threats from the hostile and expansionist

policies of the international imperialist forces and their agents, foremost of which is the Zionist entity in occupied Palestine.

During this meeting, Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad expressed his satisfaction and appreciation for the development of the cooperation relations between the two friendly countries in various party, political, economic, and social fields, pointing out that Yemeni-GDR friendship occupies a significant position in the life of our people and their society. He reaffirmed the determination of our party and country to resume the development and expansion of friendship and cooperation relations with the SED and the GDR in various fields in accordance with the great ideas of scientific socialism and the international proletariat.

The secretary general of the YSP Central Committee also expressed the appreciation of our party and country for the honorable international support of the GDR for our people's struggle in their development and progress. He saluted the GDR's principled and firm stance on the struggle of the Arab peoples and their legitimate issues, foremost of which is the just issue of the Arab Palestinian people and their legitimate rights to return to their homeland, self-determination, and the establishment of their independent state.

Brother secretary general affirmed that our country will resume its policy of international solidarity with the GDR and other socialist countries, in the direction of bolstering the struggle against all hostile policies of the imperialist powers which intend to escalate tension in the international situation and shake the security and stability in various regions in the world in order to harm international peace.

DPRK Official Presents Message for Chairman

GF121814 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Brother Salim Salih Muhammad, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee, received in his office today Comrade (Chang) Yong, deputy chairman of the DPRK Association of Scientists on Science of Synthesis. The deputy chairman gave him a message addressed to Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, from Comrade Kim Il-song, secretary general of the Korean Workers' Party and president of the DPRK, on bilateral relations.

During their meeting, brother Salim Salih Muhammad conveyed to Comrade (Chang) Yong brother secretary general's greetings to Comrade Kim Il-song and discussed with him bilateral relations and the means to develop them in a way which will serve their joint goals.

Cabinet Approves Budget, Discusses Mine-Clearing

NC121842 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Excerpts] The Cabinet approved the state's draft general budget for the new fiscal year at its meeting today under Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali. Minister of Information Safwat ash-Sharif said that the approximately 18 billion pound budget aims to scrupulously implement development projects during the third year of the 5-year development plan, increase industrial and agricultural production, improve the quality of products, and not add new burdens on those citizens with low incomes. It also aims to achieve social justice, tighten government expenditure, combat overexpenditure, and lay down a comprehensive plan to facilitate the procedures by which citizens receive services from government departments and the public sector.

The information minister cited Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali as saying that this budget is very important at the start of the third year of the 5-year plan and also because it is an important vehicle for achieving the aims of development. It is expected the state's draft general budget will be discussed at the NDP parliamentary body's meeting, which will be held tomorrow [13 September] under President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. The draft budget will then be submitted to the People's Assembly for discussion.

During the meeting, the Cabinet also reviewed a report submitted by Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, on the mine-clearing operations in the Red Sea. Abu Ghazalah said these operations will end during the second half of September and that the Egyptian Defense Ministry is following up on these operations. A detailed statement on these operations is expected to be issued next week.

Foreign Minister Makes Official Visit to Italy

For MENA and ANSA reportage on the visit to Italy by Foreign Minister Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, including his discussions with Prime Minister Bettino Craxi and Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, see the Italy section of the 13 September Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Returns, Makes Statement

NC130544 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2215 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Cairo, 12 Sep (MENA) — Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid returned to Cairo tonight at the end of a 1-day visit to Rome.

During the visit Dr 'Abd al-Majid held talks with Italian officials. The talks dealt with current international issues and regional problems, the foremost being the Middle East problem and the possibility of developing and bolstering bilateral relations in various fields.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid headed Egypt's delegation to the conference of foreign ministers of nonaligned Mediterrenean countries which was held in Valetta during the past 2 days.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid stated upon his return that tomorrow he will submit a report to President Husni Mubarak on the results of his talks in Italy and the results of the nonaligned Mediterranean foreign ministers conference in Valetta.

He said the conference participants discussed the international situation and the need for the cooperation of the Mediterranean countries in all fields. The conference asserted Egypt's view that the Mediterranean region should be made a nuclear-free zone.

The foreign minister added that during his stay in Valetta he met with a number of Arab foreign ministers and with Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO's Political Department. He described the results of these meetings as useful and auspicious. He noted that he met with the foreign ministers of Yugoslavia, Cyprus, Malta, and India to review current international problems and relations between Egypt and each of these countries.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid said he met during his visit to Italy with Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi and Foreign Minister Guilio Andreotti and exchanged views with them on international issues of interest to both countries and Italy's participation in the Egyptian development plan.

The foreign minister lauded Egyptian-Italian relations and said he conveyed Egypt's thanks to the Italian Government for its participation in clearing the Suez Gulf of mines.

Concluding his statement, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said he will head Egypt's delegation to the conference of the foreign ministers of the Red Sea littoral states which will begin in Khartoum next Sunday.

Reportage on Attacks on Maritime Targets

Destruction of 'Convoy' Confirmed

JN121629 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1604 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Communique No 1,586 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 12 September 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With firmness and an inflinching determination, our triumphant Armed Forces continue their daring activities in the sectors of operations, reaffirming their strength and capability in striking at the forces and supplies of the evil Iranian enemy clique wherever they may be. The results for yesterday evening and for today are as follows:

1. With God's help, a hostile maritime convoy was discovered this morning trying to enter Bandar-e Khomeyni port. Our brave naval forces confronted it and between 0915 and 1117 hit and destroyed four hostile maritime targets.

2. Our daring aircraft today carried out a daring air raid against enemy targets in the southern sector of the battlefield, scoring direct hits, killing or wounding several enemy soldiers, and inflicting on the enemy losses in equipment.

3. Our forward units, using artillery and all types of weapons, carried out several strikes against enemy positions, troop concentrations, and engineering equipment in the operational sector east of Basra, killing or wounding many enemy soldiers, destroying one excavator and one heavy-caliber machine gun, and setting fire to other enemy positions.

4. Our forward units pounded enemy positions, troop concentrations, and weapon emplacements in the northern sector of the battlefield with all types of weapons, killing one, and destroying one machine gun, two observation posts, and one motorcycle.

5. One was killed in the Maysan sector.

6. One infantry position was destroyed in the central sector of the battlefield.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, on 12 September 1984

Air Force Strikes Target

JN130611 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 0300 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Statement by military spokesman on 12 September 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. If we wished, we would cause the earth to swallow them up, or cause a piece of the sky to fall upon them. [Koranic verse]

In implementation of our previous warnings to tighten control over Khark Island and the other Iranian ports, our (?daring) Air Force [words indistinct] this evening carried out a successful air strike against a maritime target south of Iran's Khark Island, hitting it directly. All of our aircraft returned safely and triumphantly to base, praise be to God.

We will continue our painful blows against maritime targets within the operational zone. It is God who grants victory.

[Dated] 12 September 1984

Naval Unit Hits Target

JN130624 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0600 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

After midnight today, a medium-sized maritime target was discovered leaving the Iranian Nowruz oil fields. One of our brave naval units intercepted it, delivered a surprise and direct blow to it, and managed to hit it accurately and effectively at 0135 on the night of 12-13 September [2135 GMT 12 September]. The force that carried out the attack and our forward observation posts heard explosions and saw fire coming from the hit target.

All of our brave Navy men returned safely and triumphantly to base after carrying out their duty with complete success, praise be to God.

[Dated] 13 September 1984

Commander Says Targets Sank

JN130929 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0850 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Sep (INA) — The commander of the naval force and coastal defense has said that the Iraqi naval monitoring organs were observing the hostile maritime convoy that was trying to enter Bandar-e Khomeyni before four targets of this convoy were destroyed.

In a statement to INA today, he pointed out that accurate and severe blows were dealt to the convoy and that fire was seen gutting the four targets. He warned those dealing with Khark Island and Iran's Gulf ports against continuing their actions and said that any maritime target that enters the military operational theater will be destroyed and sunk. He pointed out that the Iraqi naval forces are now entrusted with the task of cutting the Iranian navigation routes.

Yesterday morning, an Iraqi military spokesman announced the destruction of four hostile maritime targets.

Regarding the destruction of two other maritime targets yesterday evening and at dawn today, the Iraqi observation posts saw the two targets explode and sink in the Gulf waters. He stressed that the Iraqi naval units will continue to tighten their control over Iran's Gulf ports and intercept all ships dealing with the Iranians.

An Iraqi spokesman announced this morning that two maritime targets were destroyed at 2303 [1903 GMT] yesterday and at 0135 today [2135 GMT 12 September].

Dailies Reiterate Continuation of Khark Blockade

JN130722 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0620 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Sep (INA) — Two local newspapers stress here today that the Iraqi blockade of Khark Island and the other Iranian ports will continue until the Tehran rulers rush to the negotiating table.

In its editorial today, *AL-JUMHURIYAH* says that Khark Island will be destroyed at the proper time and that all of Iran's vital interests will be attacked until all the arteries of the Iranian economy are severed.

It adds that the proper time for all this is the time we choose for a more effective and painful strike. It indicates that the Iraqi hammer will continue to be held over the heads of the Tehran rulers, hitting as hard and as many times as we think necessary in order to completely crush them.

TH-THAWRAH stresses that Iran's preparations will not hange their inevitable destiny should they try their hard luck nce again.

In an editorial today, the paper says that Iraq encounters every phase of this war with the appropriate weapons and methods, employing the necessary capabilities and energies to crush the Iranian forces regardless of their plans and methods. It adds that the Iranian regime has chosen the path of mass suicide and the Iranian people have come to realize that it is the path of death. Therefore, it says, the Iranian people have begun to desert the regime's sinking ship. It is an escape being carried out by the civilians, military men, and politicians who reject the path of destruction.

Official Reveals Documents on Syrian Help to Iran

JN121255 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1158 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Sep (INA) — A senior Iraqi official has disclosed that Iraq possesses official documents signed by Syria's defense minister and other officials of the Syrian regime, confirming that Syria purchased enormous quantities of arms and equipment and dispatched them to the Iranian regime in order to continue its aggressions against Iraq.

Addressing a group of An-Najaf area Popular Army fighters on their way to the war front, Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, said: The agent Syrian rulers have been playing a direct role in confusing the Arab situation by harming the Iraqi economy since the first day of the war. He said that the Iranian rulers' practices have been the primary cause of prolonging the war because they have provided Iran with the means of war.

Ramadan reviewed the treasonous Iranian rulers' stands and their attempts to undermine Iraqi sovereignty, the dignity of the Iraqi people, and the country's progress and development beginning with closing the border with Iraq and stopping the outflow of oil across Syrian territory and ending with purchasing arms and sending them to Iran.

He said that coordination is continuing between the Al-Asad and Khomeyni regimes in various military, economic, and political fields. He added that the Syrian regime is supplying Iran with foodstuffs, having large-scale economic agreements with it, and offering it intelligence information to enable it to forge its designs against Iraq.

Saddam Receives Zambian Envoy, Kaunda's Letter

JN121207 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1100 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] President Saddam Husayn has received a letter from Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda dealing with the prospects of bilateral relations. The letter was delivered to the president by (Joseph Jerry Walten,) Kaunda's political adviser, in Baghdad this morning. Kaunda's envoy arrived in Baghdad last night.

Briefs

Ambassador to Luxembourg— Brussels, 12 Sep (INA) — Duke Jean of Luxembourg yesterday received the credentials of the new Iraqi Ambassador to Luxembourg 'Ali Mahmud Sumaydah. During a meeting, the duke and the ambassador reviewed bilateral relations and the means to bolster these relations in the service of the two friendly peoples. [Text] [*Baghdad INA in Arabic 0636 GMT 12 Sep 84 JN*]

Outgoing Omani Ambassador — Baghdad, 12 Sep (INA) — Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, RCC member and vice president, received Omani Ambassador Ahmad Mahmud al-Mu'ammari at the expiry of his term of office in Baghdad. They reviewed fraternal relations between the two countries. [Text] [*Baghdad INA in Arabic 0858 GMT 12 Sep 84 JN*]

JORDAN TIMES Reports Layla Sharaf BBC Interview

JN130839 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 13 Sep 84 p 1

[By *JORDAN TIMES* staff reporter]

[Text] Amman — Jordan will not enter any peace negotiations with Israel until and unless the Jewish state guarantees the return of all Arab territories occupied since 1967 and halts all its colonisation policies, Information Minister Layla Sharaf said Wednesday.

"Jordan has offered total peace in exchange for total Israeli withdrawal and will not accept anything less than that," Mrs Sharaf said in reply to a question during an interview broadcast on the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) Arabic service.

Mrs Sharaf's statement came amidst intensified efforts in Israel to form a new coalition between the outgoing Likud bloc and the Labor Party, which has indicated that it might be willing to discuss peace with Jordan.

However, Labour's Premier-Designate Shim'on Peres has disclosed that he has agreed to Likud's demands that "five or six" new Jewish settlements be added to the already existing ones in the occupied territories. Labour has said previously that it objects to the construction of Jewish settlements in the occupied teritories, and, according to the coalition pact, any decision to construct new settlements other than the "five or six" already approved by the outgoing Likud government of Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has to be approved by a majority Cabinet vote.

The provision of a full Cabinet vote gives Labour a virtual veto to block any further settlements. Jordan has always said that the settlements pose a major obstacle to peace efforts and Mrs Sharaf's reference to Israel's "colonisation policy" during her interview with the BBC Wednesday reaffirms the Kingdom's stand.

In the interview, Mrs Sharaf also criticised U.S. Middle East policy, which, she said, does not help the cause of peace in the region. The minister referred to the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance agreement of 1982 and Washington's stands vis-a-vis Arab issues at the United Nations.

Mrs Sharaf's criticism of the U.S. follows a strong denunciation earlier this week by Jordan of a recent American veto on a Lebanese-sponsored resolution at the Security Council. The draft resolution called on Israel to lift its restrictions on Lebanese civilians in the Israeli-occupied southern Lebanon and asked the Jewish state to abide by the Geneva Convention on occupied territories.

The U.S. veto effectively killed the resolution and Jordan said the U.S. action reflected "a total bias against the Arabs" and "emphasised the total loss of U.S. credibility in the area."

In reply to a question on Jordan's defence requirements, Mrs Sharaf said that the Kingdom is seeking the best defensive systems available and reserves the option to buy its requirements from any source.

In a clear reference to the U.S. refusal earlier this year to sell Stinger missiles to Jordan, the minister said the Kingdom gives priority to the best arms available when buying weapons and in case it is not possible from one source it naturally opts for another soruce.

Jordan is holding talks with the Soviet Union and other East European countries on buying arms and will buy the "best available weapons," she said.

Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir said a visit to Moscow last month in response to an invitation by his Soviet counterpart and his discussions with senior Kremlin officials were believed to have dealt with Jordan's arms requirements.

Commenting on Jordan's relations with Egypt, Mrs Sharaf said ever since President Husni Mubarak came to power Jordanian-Egyptian ties have been improving.

However, Jordan has not yet considered resuming diplomatic relations with Egypt in the near future, she said. Any resumption of such relations has to be decided upon after consultations among Arab countries, she said.

Egypt was ostracised by all but three Arab League member states following Cairo's separate peace treaty with Israel in 1979. Jordan maintains that any decision to resume the relations has to have Arab consensus, just as the decision to break them in 1979.

Prince Hasan Addresses Arab-Liberal Meeting

JN121230 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 12 Sep 84 p5

["Text" of Crown Prince Hasan's address to the Arab-Liberal International Meeting held in Amman 10-12 Sep]

[Excerpts] Looking around the contemporary Middle East and the Muslim world and at all the fundamentalist movements that have committed atrocities in the name of religion or ideology, you could hardly be blamed for concluding that there is neither the room nor the basis for a dialogue with the liberals of the Liberal International. Conversely you may be so bold as to suggest that what this part of the globe really needs is a massive infusion of liberalism with all its attributes.

Allow me to disabuse you for a moment. This part of the world requires more than a dose of liberalism. It badly needs a touch of intellectual generosity and an objective analysis of its very human problems which is where I feel certain that the liberal parties represented here can make a very useful contribution.

Today, everywhere in the Arab East, the experiment with the liberal constitutional system of government appears to have failed. Democratic institutions have been abandoned in many of the Arab states in favour of a more totalitarian system of government. In other states of the region, the adaptation of the Western system of government is in such a state of disrepair or collapse that the search for a viable alternative has been active for some years past.

The distrust which has characterised Arab-Western relations began to crystalise gradually. The alliance gave way to a sentiment of betrayal and bad faith at the Western reluctance to honour their pledges to the Arabs. The peace settlement transformed that disillusionment into hostility and outright rejection of whatever the West had to offer. The anti-Western mode of thought was so pervasive that governmental institutions adapted from Western practices were seen as the embodiment of that Western domination which had become only too real and obvious.

The purpose of Western collaboration with the Arabs was no longer perceived as purely for the benefit of the Arabs so that they might gain their independent nationhood, but to serve, first and foremost, the imperial interests of the West. It was a sudden revelation for many of the Arab leaders, including members of my own Hashemite family, that the West Europeans, and the British in particular, had not ventured to the Arab East to vindicate the emergence of an Arab nation and preserve the political and national integrity of its people. Naive, I suppose, they were, but they were new and innocent practitioners in the complex and devious game of international statecraft.

What they could not fathom was the importance of the Arab East as a vital strategic area and that British policy was framed to protect its own essential interests: namely, the safety of British imperial lines of communications and the exploitation of the region's rich oil resources. The immediate objective of the policy was to achieve effective domination of the Arab regions and populations and to attempt to organise them so as to ensure permanent possession or influence. Usually this was done through the manipulation of a combination of financial, economic and military sanctions.

This attitude was overtly expressed when a British observer referred to the Arab territories after the First World War as constituting "the first brown dominion, not the last brown colony." At present, the method is different but the purpose appears to be the same in determining the approach and policy of the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union.

To pursue a policy based on the strategic importance of an area and to ignore its people is always dangerous: In this case it was to have large and unexpected ramifications both for the West and for the Arabs. The problem was compounded when the independence movement began to gather strength and momentum. British and French officials, who were implanted in every department of the new governments to take on the role of benevolent supervisors, generally persisted in regarding it as the immature projection of adolescent intellectuals, or the work of fanatical agitators who were fighting the wars of yesteryear.

The collapse of the liberal constitutional system of government in the Arab East could not be blamed entirely on the selfishness or heavy-handedness of imperial and mandatory powers. There were other, more crucial, reasons which made it unworkable at the time. The indigenous political leaders had insufficient familiarity and little training, as well as inadequate support, for the task of operating the system. It was, in all practical terms, an alien system transferred ready made not only from another country, but from another civilisation.

As you are well, aware the question of Palestine continues to plague our relations with the liberal West. I feel that our relations with the fundamentalist West are already polarised. The central problem in the Middle East conflict has been, and continues to be, the denial of the legitimate rights of the people of Palestine. It has been the most prominent element in a long lasting process. It was there when A.G. Balfour sat down to draft that infamous declaration in 1917; it has remained in the policies drawn up by not only the Government of Israel but by others, including the U.S..

The question is really no longer one of negotiations, but what to negotiate? The Jews have exercised their right to national self-determination with the help of all the resources of the liberal West, but no one seems prepared to grant the Palestinians similar rights.

At issue today is the cardinal principle enunciated in U.N. Resolution 242 and reiterated in many other resolutions and proposals. The principle calls for the exchange of peace for territory, or in the words of my brother His Majesty King Husayn, who lent a hand in framing its provisions, total peace for total withdrawal. It is this principle which is non-negotiable.

As the two superpowers are terribly preoccupied with what appear to be more pressing domestic and geo-strategic matters, Jordan has called for the convening of an international peace conference to break the deadlock and revitalise the peace process. We regard it as imperative that the process is kept alive so that other powers can exert their influence, not only on the parties involved in the dispute, but on the two superpowers so that the gulf separating them may be bridged. The peace momentum must be maintained until the superpowers are in a position to resume their active role on the international political scene. Europe, and organisations like the Liberal International, can play an important role. Their initiative should be designed to serve as the basis for a collaborative international effort, not only to defuse the threatening situation, but to provide the appropriate climate, the framework, the venue and the vehicle which may contribute to solving the outstanding problems of the world, amongst which Palestine must rank as a high priority.

Jordan and the other Arab governments seek a peaceful settlement to the Palestine question. Palestinians want a peaceful settlement of their problem. The Arab constituency for peace, despite terrible provocations and disappointments, has persisted, but it cannot maintain its strength if its voice is lost in the wilderness and its calls go unheard. They want peace and reconciliation, allowing peoples of different ethnicity and religion to live side by side. I belong to a family that has had a long tradition of promoting brotherhood and cooperation between the nations of the world.

In this part of the world and in this age we have aimed for peace and social harmony among all our people on the basis of a centrist approach to our contemporary problems. The politics of the middle ground, steering a deliberate middle course, which has been Jordan's response to the politics of the extremes, faces serious dangers that threaten not only to undermine the political process of all states in the region, but to jeopardise their very survival. Irredentist, populist and religiously fanatical political

movements all over the Middle East have had an abrupt impact on Arab society and politics. The denial of legitimate rights, compounded by the pluralist composition of Arab society and its efforts to maintain its ethnic and religious diversity, has allowed rampant extremism to dominate the conduct of public affairs. Social diversity has assumed an ever-increasing importance in the struggle for different origins and divergent aims. The politics of fanaticism have added a new dimension to social conflict and the polarisation of communities. The continuation of this trend will not further undermine the development of a sound, healthy and representative political process, but it will contribute to the fragmentation of all the states of the region, as it has done to the most successive pluralist state, the Lebanon, in the last few years.

The middle ground is a concept which could become operative in the area of Jordan and the occupied territories utilising the manpower of the area and the oil wealth of the peninsular states. Our vision ideally is that of a Benelux arrangement whereby the states of the region, independent and sovereign as they are, could live in an atmosphere of peace and cooperation. This will never be achieved unless the aggregate rights of the Palestine Arabs in their own ancestoral homeland are guaranteed. Though we live in a world where the line of detente should be indivisible, the overwhelming reality today is that the management of strategy and resources prevails over the understanding of human dignity. The trend towards fundamentalism and the discrediting of liberal middle ground is the obvious outcome. I know that our discussions here today will bear these essential facts in mind.

Al-Jumayyil Calls for Unity at 12 Sep Cabinet Session

NC121259 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Excerpts] The Cabinet session ended at 1255 today.

President Al-Jumayyil opened the Cabinet session by congratulating Minister al-Huss on his safe escape from the criminal attempt on his life. He maintained that providence has spared Lebanon serious repercussions. He expressed his condolences on the death of Al-Huss' companions who were killed in the incident.

He said: In these difficult circumstances through which Lebanon is passing we have all consecrated ourselves for its salvation, despite the dangers facing us. Sincere Lebanese leaders and brothers are working to help us move Lebanon to a stage of health and stability. This should prompt everyone to realize the serious circumstances facing Lebanon, making it necessary for the government to unite to be able to go ahead with liberating the land, uniting it, and uniting the people and institutions.

We hope that the daily sufferings of the people will serve as an impetus for all officials, leaders, and citizens to take stock of themselves and their conscience, to liberate them from vestiges and complications, and to overcome everything that is liable to undermine security and stability, particularly in areas under state control. Any negative stand by officials and leaders will have negative repercussions on the security situation, will serve the plans seeking to harm Lebanon, and will lead to further destruction and ruination in Lebanon.

Failure to maintain unity and solidarity, attempts to cast doubt on the regime, and divisions at home have had a serious effect on the economic, social, and financial situation, the least manifestation of which is the spiraling rise in the rate of the dollar. We will take the necessary measures to put an end to it.

President al-Jumayyil dealt with the political issue which the previous Cabinet session decided should be discussed in special conclaves. He maintained that the discussion of this subject will take place in a positive spirit consistent with the interest of the country and the reforms it needs.

President al-Jumayyil called for maintaining a spirit of responsibility with regard to accusations being made against some departments without tangible evidence — something which promotes suspicion and lack of confidence without justification. This limits the effectiveness of the security organs which are supposed to be given absolute support to enable them to fulfil their duties in safeguarding the security of the citizens.

He called for continuing the investigation into the incident in which Minister al-Huss was involved. He affirmed that the government will strike with an iron fist against anyone whose guilt is proven.

Karami, Skaf Comment

NC121158 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami made the following statement after the conclusion of the Cabinet session during which it was announced that conclaves will begin on Monday.

[Begin recording] [Karami] The Cabinet reviewed the current situation in the country as well as recent developments, including the booby-trapped car incident which was targeted against Minister Salim al-Huss. We listened to the public prosecutor and investigation magistrates who spoke about the incident and said that evidence is not yet available to level charges against the culprits and perpetrators. The Cabinet instructed the honorable magistrates to expedite the unveiling of these quarters and the agents who carried out this base action.

Finally, the Cabinet agreed to hold conclaves, which will begin in Bikfayya at 1000 on Monday. The Cabinet also approved its agenda.

[Unidentified reporter] Regarding the ministerial conclaves, is there an agenda on specific issues which will be discussed or will it be an open agenda?

[Karami] Undoubtedly the agenda to be discussed by the conclaves is an open agenda. All political and security issues, and the contents of the government statement of policy will constitute the basis of this agenda.

[Reporter] How long will these conclaves last?

[Karami] This will depend on the studies and work we will carry out. They will last until we complete discussing the agenda. [end recording]

Joseph Skaf, minister of information and acting interior minister, made the following statement after the Cabinet meeting:

[Begin recording] [Skaf] the discussions [at the conclaves] will naturally deal with the occupied territory — the south, western Al-Biqa', and Rashayya. We will first begin with this and then move to the political reform, constituent body, legislative decrees, citizenship law, and administrative decentralization. These are the priority issues now. The discussion will also deal with the contents of the government policy statement, as the prime minister said. We will examine what has been realized from the contents of this statement. I believe the intentions are good. Naturally, there will be appointments as well.

[Unidentified reporter] What posts will they involve?

[Skaf] First class posts.

[Reporter] Has a time limit been fixed for the conclaves?

[Skaf] The sessions will be open. They will begin at 1000 on Monday. There will be one session in the morning and one in the afternoon. The first session will last from 1000 to 1330 and the second from 1530 to 1830. They will continue on Tuesday and perhaps on Wednesday. It has been agreed in principle to hold sessions for 3 days. They might extend into Thursday. Let us hope that we will be on the right path leading to the salvation of Lebanon. [end recording]

Shi'ite Leader Urges Severing Relations With U.S.
NC130520 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0430 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams ad-Din, deputy chairman of the Higher Islamic Shi'ite Council, last night called for severing diplomatic relations between Lebanon and the United States. He said that since Lebanon has thus far been unable to obtain U.S. neutrality with regard to its humanitarian complaint against Israel, what is, therefore, the use of these diplomatic relations? Shams ad-Din said: It is so strange that the regime is still pinning hope on the United States to help it face Israeli arrogance.

Elie Karamah Elected Phalange Party Leader
NC130940 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0935 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] It was announced a short while ago that Dr Elie Karamah was elected leader of the Phalange Party succeeding the late leader Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil. Dr Karamah won 73 votes out of 78 votes. There were five blank ballots.

Norwegian Defense Minister Arrives in Beirut
NC121818 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Norwegian Defense Minister Anders Sjaastad arrived in Beirut this evening from Norway via Zurich on an official 4-day visit to Lebanon during which he will inspect the Norwegian UNIFIL contingent. He is scheduled to meet with Prime Minister Rashid Karami; Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs; and Army Commander General Michel 'Awn. He is expected to discuss with them the situation in Lebanon and the region and the role of UNIFIL in southern Lebanon.

Meets With Karami, Birri
NC130935 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami received a delegation representing the relatives of the kidnapped and missing persons who staged a demonstration in front of the government house at 1100 this morning. The delegation requested Prime Minister Karami to include the issue of kidnapped persons in the agenda of the ministerial conclaves. Karami emphasized the government's interest in this humanitarian issue saying it will discuss the matter at the ministerial conclaves.

Prime Minister Karami then received the Norwegian defense minister and reviewed with him the nature of the Norwegian contingent's work in the south.

Lawyer Nabih Birri, minister of state for south Lebanon and reconstruction affairs and minister of justice and water and electrical resources, received the Norwegian defense minister, who was accompanied by a parliamentary delegation and senior officers of the Norwegian contingent in the south, at 1000. The visit lasted 1 hour after which the Norwegian defense minister said: We heard a useful explanation of the situation in Lebanon and the UNIFIL position. We discussed the situation in general and I expressed our desire to carry out an effective role within the UNIFIL. I also expressed the desire that UNIFIL should have a useful role in Lebanon. We put His Excellency Minister Birri completely in the picture on the situation.

The Norwegian minister was asked: Do you approve the extension of the UNIFIL mandate? He answered: Our government has not yet discussed this question. When I return to my country, I will convey to the government the results of my discussions and impressions about my visit to Lebanon.

RFL: Shi'ite Group Takes Credit for Attack on Libyan
NC130651 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] In Beirut last night the Imam as-Sadr Brigades claimed responsibility for the attack yesterday on a member of the Libyan Embassy in Madrid. The brigades reiterated that they will continue to strike at Libyan agents and interests throughout the world.

VOM Blames Army, Phalangists for Clashes in Mountain
NC130514 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0430 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] After the Cabinet's decision to conduct ministerial conclaves starting next Monday to discuss the security and political situation, and the means to liberate Lebanese territories from Israeli occupation, the Phalangist forces and the regime, through its army, exacerbated the security situation in the mountain area last night. This new explosion represents a new attempt by the regime to evade fulfilling its commitments.

Units of the Army and Phalangists attempted to advance toward Kayfun from Tallat al-Hin at 2230. Violent clashes developed in which weapons of various calibers were used. The Progressive Socialist Party forces succeeded in aborting the infiltration attempt. The Phalangist attempt did not stop at that point. The Army, using artillery, shelled the airport periphery and the fire brigades building, causing no losses. At midnight, relative calm prevailed on the various combat lines, and the shelling of 'Aytat, Baysur, Kayfun, and the airport periphery stopped.

A French observer said that the shells that landed on the airport periphery originated from the Army and Phalangist positions in Kafr Shima.

RFL: Junblatt Forces Responsible

NC130540 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] It appears that those seeking obstruction are still persisting in escalating the security situation to achieve their political objectives. Following the information media campaign about the ministerial conclaves which will begin this coming Monday, Junblatt's gunmen exacerbated the security situation last night in the mountain areas using rockets and artillery. Some shells fell on the Beirut International Airport perimeter within the greater Beirut area.

The latest security reports say that severe tension prevails in the mountain areas following a night during which Junblatt's gunmen intensified the security situation in Suq al-Gharb, 'Aytat, Kayfun, and Baysur by directing sniper fire against Lebanese Army positions and residential quarters in Kafr Shima. These attacks soon turned into violent clashes during which rockets and artillery shells landed on Army positions in Suq al-Gharb and residential quarters in Bsaba. The intensity of these clashes gradually abated as of midnight but turned to sniper fire on Army positions in Suq al-Gharb.

RFL on West Beirut Clash, Firing at AUB Hospital

NC121146 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] In the western part of Beirut, a clash took place in Al-Musaytibah on Salim az-Zayn street between gunmen, causing the death of Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] member Ziyad Abu Hana. Immediately afterwards gunmen deployed in a number of quarters in the area while approximately 15 PSP members opened fire at the emergency department of the American University Hospital, creating panic and causing property damage.

VOL: Palestinian Camp in South Under Israeli Siege

NC130832 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] PFLP Political Bureau member Bassam Abu Sharif has stated that the Palestinian camp of 'Ayn al-Hulwah in southern Lebanon has been under siege by Israel and the army of southern Lebanon since Tuesday. Abu Sharif added that the population in the camp is subjected to beating and insults, affirming that the PLO will not stand idle vis-a-vis such practices in the camp. He said the PLO called on the United Nations to assume its responsibility.

Resistance Launches Attacks Against Israelis

NC131146 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Lebanese national resistance fighters resumed today their daring operations against the Israeli occupation forces in the south. They launched a new operation against an occupation forces patrol when it was crossing the 'Abba-Jibshit junction in the An-Nabatiyah district. Six patrol members were either killed or wounded. The occupation forces cordoned off the area immediately and arrested some citizens. The national resistance fighters also carried out a daring operation against the enemy's forces west of Jwayya. They attacked an Israeli position with rockets and machine guns, infliting several casualties. Tension continues to prevail in Jwayya as a result of the Israeli reinforcements and the setting up of roadblocks inside the township and in its vicinity.

Al-Asad Receives Call From Al-Qadhdhafi

JN121508 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received a telephone call today from Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the September Revolution in Libya.

Ash-Shar' Returns From Malta Conference

JN122021 Damascus SANA in Arabic 2010 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Damascus, 12 Sep (SANA) — Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq ash-Shar' and his accompanying delegation returned to Damascus this evening after attending the Mediterranean nonaligned countries' conference which convened in Malta on 10 and 11 September.

Damascus Views Possible Anti-U.S. Measures

JN121357 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1125 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] The Lebanese claims to the UN Security Council against the Israeli occupation's practices in Lebanon reveals two important facts: First, it shows that the international community denounces and condemns Israel's crimes, stands against them, seeks to end and stop these practices whether in southern Lebanon or in the other occupied Arab territories, and considers them in violation of the UN Charter and flouting international legitimacy. Second, it shows that the United States is the only side that stands at Israel's side in its aggression, crimes, arbitrary measures, violation of laws, challenges to the United Nations, and its occupation of the Arab territories, that the United States prevents the United Nations from assuming its responsibilities toward peace in the Middle East and the world, and from performing its executive and procedural tasks in accordance with the articles of its charter, and that dependence on the United States including all its bodies beginning with the UN Security Council and the General Assembly, and ending with the UN Committee on the Palestinian Arab people's national rights, to achieve the Arab rights or implement the UN resolutions, is dependence on a paralyzed side that is chained with a U.S. chain called the veto.

The result of the Lebanese claim to the UN Security Council is not actually new. It is as old as the Palestine question's records in the UN General Assembly and the UN Security Council. However, what is new is the confirmation of the connection between the strategic interests of Israel and the United States in a manner that makes the United States unashamed to stand alone against the unanimity of the UN members and to defend Israel's falsehood even regarding humanitarian issues such as the issue of Israel's repressive measures in the occupied Lebanese territories, or principled issues such as considering Zionism as form of racism.

Israel and the United States play their cards to the maximum possible level against all the Arabs and against the international community that is represented by the United Nations. The question is: Why do the Arabs not play their cards to defend themselves and their rights to confront the blatant hostility by the United States and Israel?

It is true that the United States is a superpower that possesses an enormous military and economic force, but it is also true that this state has sensitive spots. If the United States is hit in these spots it will hurt them a lot. The Arabs possess the means to affect the United States in its sensitive spot. They possess oil from which the United States makes astonomical profits and from which gains the ability to abort the European trends of independence. The Arabs also have very huge deposits in the U.S. bands and institutions. They also possess the ability to close the Arab region in the face of the U.S. presence, interests, and relations. Moreover, the Arabs possess the manpower, economic and military potentials, and international relations that would make any U.S. support for Israel impotent to guarantee superiority to the Israeli aggressors. The Arabs can also direct their relations, alliances, and friendship toward the sides whose system makes it incumbent on them to be an ally to a friend of the Arabs, or sympathize with them. When the Arabs adopt unified action against the United States and Israel, then going to the United Nations will be fruitful, and the tyrants will be more inclined to talk about principles, charters, and human rights. The Arabs who waste Arab prospects and work for increasing the enemies' prospects will, one day, have to account for their deeds before the people.

ATH-THAWRAH Assails Missile Deployment in Israel

JN131046 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 13 Sep 84

[From the press review]

[Text] In the "Sawt ATH-THAWRAH" corner, the newspaper *ATH-THAWRAH* notes that with the return of Israeli Chief of Staff Moshe Levi to Tel Aviv following his visit to the United States which he described as successful, it has been revealed that Israel has approved the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in the occupied land of Negev in return for obtaining U.S. aid to overcome its severe economic crisis. Almost at the same time, the United States decided to establish two new divisions of the Rapid Deployment Force for immediate dispatch to troubled areas of the world, particularly the Arab Gulf and the Middle East.

It is obvious now that these facts in general indicate that the region will be subjected to a new imperialist and Zionist onslaught during this phase. Giving an aggressive military stamp to this onslaught reflects an important reality; namely, the U.S.-Israeli alliance is currently witnessing a great dilemma. Consequently, the alliance is forced to carry out military adventures in the Middle East because this dilemma in the Arab region in particular, is getting worse. Hence, we cannot rule out that Israel will approve the deployment of the U.S. medium-range missiles in the occupied territory after this land has been turned into a huge arsenal for U.S. arms and experiments. This is because the secret clauses of the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance stipulate that U.S. arms, medical supplies, and ammunition be stored in Israel for use in emergencies. However, revealing the

type of these weapons indicates that the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance has moved to a stage that poses great danger to Middle East peace and stability.

ATH-THAWRAH adds: By deploying medium-range nuclear missiles in occupied Palestine, the United States intends to include the region in the NATO European operational theatre and to step up tension in the Middle East to the extent of posing a nuclear threat. This is aimed at abolishing the equation of the Arab-Zionist conflict and forcing the Arabs to yield to U.S.-Israeli conditions. The final goal of this strategic plan is to strengthen imperialist and Zionist control of this region's future, to rob it of its resources, to liquidate the national liberation movements in it, and to fragment it into small states that rotate in the Israeli orbit.

Confronting this new and dangerous U.S. challenge is primarily a pan-Arab duty because all the Arabs are subjected to this danger and thus, they are requested to move seriously and effectively to resist it and to take the necessary measures to foil it. Because the Arabs are lawfully right and have legal rights in the region, the entire world — foremost of which are the peace and socialist forces — will support their just struggle to safeguard their security and existence and to liberate their land from this imperialist and Zionist onslaught.

Damascus Urges Anti-U.S. Measures

JN131332 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen: It seems that the U.S. Administration insists on not making use of the lessons it learned as a result of its continuing support of aggressive Zionist expansionism, particularly after it has moved on to the stage of participating in planning and implementing this expansionism. It also seems that the hardline trend in the U.S. military institution began to emerge in various dimensions, such as the study which was prepared by William Quandt concerning Reagan's policy in Lebanon. In this study, Quandt said that threatening to interfere militarily in a symbolic manner does not contribute to emphasizing and strengthening U.S. interests in the region. He reiterated that in the Lebanese arena there must be an actual presence of several U.S. military divisions in the area to achieve a balance of power, particularly since the abrogation of the 17 May agreement has revealed Syria's successful effectiveness.

In fact, the U.S. Administration does not need such advice from Quandt to manifest its hostility toward the Arabs. Since the conclusion of the strategic cooperation agreement with Israel, the U.S. Administration has not hesitated to assert this hostility, and consequently, to show its obvious support for the Zionist policy. It can be said that the U.S. Administration is currently adopting a complete Israeli policy in our region. The recent U.S. veto against the UN Security Council draft resolution concerning Lebanon's complaints against Israel has come to assert this fact and to refute U.S. allegations that Washington is adopting a balanced policy in the Middle East. Furthermore, Moshe Levi's visit to Washington and the talk which attended it concerning increased U.S.-Israeli strategic coordination reflect insistence on adopting and encouraging an aggressive trend against the Arab nation.

There is no need to affirm that the efforts to form a national unity government in Israel, particularly in view of the disseminated reports about a joint visit by Peres and Shamir to Washington to urge it to extend more aid and support for the Zionist entity, and these visits, are indications of stepping up the level of this strategic coordination. This indicates that Israel will plan for new aggressive designs against the Arab nation.

The U.S.-Israeli alliance, whose imperialist plans suffered a major setback due to the abrogation of the 17 May agreement, will certainly seek to compensate for this strategic loss. This compensation can only take place through more planning for aggression and further provocative and sabotage attempts to hamper the current serious efforts to push the march of Lebanese national reconciliation forward. It is certain that the aggressive U.S. trend requires more blows to be dealt to it by the nationalist resistance forces in the region. These blows may urge the U.S. Administration to derive more lessons about the fact that nothing can stand against the victory of the peoples' will and that aggression will certainly fail regardless of how strong the evil forces are that support it.

Reportage on Formation of Unity Government

Tehiya, CRM, Morasha Positions

TA121439 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1417 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] The Tehiya faction officially informed the Likud that it would not join a national unity government, should such a government be established. The Tehiya Party rejected the clarifications given by Minister Sharon on the settlement issue.

Meanwhile, the Citizens Rights Movement [CRM] has expressed its willingness to join the Alignment in a narrow government. At a meeting with the Alignment leadership, the CRM demanded that its representation in such a government be identical to that of the National Religious Party.

Another meeting between the Likud leadership and the Morasha movement ended without reaching an agreement. Morasha's demand for representation in the government has so far not been positively answered, and the representatives of the party say that the promises they received about the "who is a Jew" question are not satisfactory.

Alignment Receives NRP Support

TA121615 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Prime Minister-Designate Shim'on Peres intends to present a new government, be it narrow or broad, to the Knesset by tomorrow afternoon. This is reported by our correspondent Amnon Nadav, quoting Labor Party sources.

Our correspondent in the Knesset, Tzvi Yisre'eli, reports that in a meeting between leaders of the Alignment and the National Religious Party [NRP] which ended 30 minutes ago, the NRP leaders promised to go along with the Alignment no matter what government it presents tomorrow. It was agreed that if a narrow-based government is presented, the portfolios earmarked for the Likud will be held for only 2 weeks. It was also agreed that the guidelines will be restricted to six to seven points so that they may also be acceptable to MAPAM and the Citizens Rights Movement.

Likud Released From Commitments

TA121927 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1914 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] This evening the SHAS released the Likud from all its commitments toward it and it is prepared to be in opposition. The SHAS Movement leader, Rabbi Yitzhaq Peretz, informed prime minister Yitzhaq Shamir of this decision this evening.

[Peretz — live] Our ultimatum is this: Without the religious affairs portfolio or, conversely, the Interior Ministry, we will not take part in any government. I would like to tell you that I have just met with the prime minister. I told him: You committed yourselves to fight for us and so you cannot join a national unity government without us. I have come here to release you from this commitment and I am ready to say as much to the media. We will not have any hard feelings. We are prepared to be in opposition and we are releasing you. Please join a national unity government and give the people a government. The people are waiting for a government. You do not have to break up a national unity government because of us.

Broad-Based Government 'Apparently' Formed

TA122316 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2300 GMT 12 Sept 84

[Text] There will apparently be a broad-based government. The National Religious Party [NRP] Directorate this evening accepted with an overwhelming majority the compromise proposal worked out by Shim'on Peres and Yitzhaq Shamir. The leaders of SHAS are urgently being sought to obtain their agreement to the proposal. If this occurs, the final difficulties for the establishment of a broad-based government will have been removed.

Our correspondents Shalom Oren and Tzvi Yisre'eli report that according to the proposal, the religious affairs and interior portfolios would not be manned for a short period of time and would be entrusted to the prime minister. The NRP and SHAS would each receive a minister without portfolio.

During the day, the 10 final points in dispute were settled. Referring to the issue of the settlements, it was decided that the Likud would send a letter to the Alignment including a list of the 27 settlements it wants to establish. Minister Ari'el Sharon protested against this concession by the Likud.

Our correspondent Tzvi Yisre'eli reports that many journalists are now waiting for Shim'on Peres and Yitzhaq Shamir to emerge and make a statement that they have reached an agreement on all the disputed points.

Agreement Reached on Government

TA130522 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] There is a national unity government. Early this morning Shim'on Peres and Yitzhaq Shamir successfully completed the negotiations. Our correspondent Hayim Zissowitz reports that it was agreed that the National Religious Party will be allotted a minister without portfolio. SHAS will remain in the opposition. The interior and religious affairs portfolios will be entrusted to the prime minister for a few weeks, after which Peres and Shamir will decide what to do with these portfolios. Following SHAS' departure, the chances of the La'am faction in the Likud receiving a ministerial post have increased.

Following the completion of the negotiations, Peres and Shamir announced that the first mission which their government will tackle will be the economic crisis. The coalition agreement will be signed in a ceremony to be held in the Knesset this morning, and the new government will be presented to the Knesset this afternoon.

West Bank Arabs 'Disappointed'

TA131007 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0950 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] The inhabitants of the territories are disappointed about the possibility of the establishment of a national unity government in Israel. This is reported by Arye Gus, our correspondent in Judaea and Samaria.

According to him, the inhabitants of the territories hoped that the Alignment would succeed in forming a narrow-based government. They say that the establishment of a government is an internal Israeli issue, but it affects their lives.

The deposed mayor of Gaza, Rashad ash-Shawwa, told our correspondent that the important thing is that a government be established which recognizes the right of the Palestinians to an independent state.

[Begin Ash-Shawwa recording — in English] It is easier and more practical to talk to a prime minister like Mr Peres than Mr Shamir.

At least Mr Peres knows the Arabs and talks to them, but Mr Shamir has never thought of talking to the Arabs. [end recording]

Reportage on Liberal International Congress

Liberal International Delegation Arrives

TA121134 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] A Liberal International delegation arrived in Israel today from Jordan via the Allenby Bridge. The delegation came to participate in the conference of the Liberal International scheduled to open in Tel Aviv tomorrow.

David Steele, a member of the delegation and leader of the British Liberals, told our correspondent Gid'on Remez that he talked with Crown Prince Hasan, the brother of King Husayn, and received the impression that the prince strongly desires to hold a dialogue with Israel and is awaiting to see what stand the new government in Israel will take on the issue of the peace conference supported by Jordan.

Peace Manifesto Submitted

TA121630 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Jordan's crown prince, Prince Hasan, and a Liberal International delegation have together formulated a manifesto urgently calling for a peace arrangement that would include self-determination for the Palestinians and the right of all states in the area, including Israel, to live within safe and recognized borders.

Today the Liberal International delegation arrived in Israel and submitted the manifesto to the Foreign Ministry director general.

Egyptians Not To Attend

TA121931 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1905 GMT 12 Sep 84

["Announcement by Liberal International Congress" — ITIM headline]

[Text] Tel Aviv, 12 Sep (ITIM) — Mr Yitzhaq Naner, the chairman of the organizing committee of the Liberal International Congress which is scheduled to open tomorrow in Tel Aviv, this evening received a cable from the president of the Egyptian Liberal Party, Mustafa Kamal Murad, who had accompanied President as-Sadat on his visit to Israel.

The cable reads as follows: The Liberal Party Convention in Cairo expresses its regret at not being able to attend the Liberal International Congress which will open in Tel Aviv on 13 September 1984. The Egyptian Liberal Party wishes liberals throughout the world success in their path forward. Signed: Mustafa Kamal Murad, president of the Liberal Party

Bethlehem Mayor Addresses Delegation

TA121915 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj has said that Israel has seized control of approximately two-thirds of the land in the West Bank for settlement purposes. Frayj was speaking to members of the Liberal International delegation who arrived from Jordan. He told them that a great danger is hovering over the heads of the inhabitants of the territories because of the settlements and the economic situation. Israel holds the key to peace, Frayj emphasized, but there can be no peace if settlement continues.

Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that Frayj made these remarks to the delegation members at a luncheon given in their honor in Bethlehem.

Netherlands Deputy Prime Minister Arrives

TA111828 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] The deputy prime minister of the Netherlands arrived in Israel this afternoon. At Ben-Gurion Airport, the visitor, who is also his country's minister for economic affairs, said the change in government in Israel will not affect the good bilateral trade relations.

Netherlands To Cooperate in High Technology

TA121449 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Israel and the Netherlands will cooperate in the research and development of high technology industries. This was concluded today between Industry and Trade Minister Gid'on Pat and the Netherlands minister of economic affairs who is visiting Israel. Our correspondent Me'ir Einstein reports that the Agriculture Ministry director general asked the guest to reconsider the decision to change the regulations for importing flowers into

the Netherlands. The new regulations may result in losses for the Israeli floral industry.

Belgian Vice Prime Minister Arrives for Visit

TA121848 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1740 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Ben-Gurion Airport, 12 Sep (ITIM) — Belgian Vice Prime Minister Jean Gol arrived in Israel this afternoon, leading a delegation of 10 high-ranking figures of the Belgian Liberal Party. The delegation will participate in the Liberal International Congress opening tonight.

Funds Released for Settlement Development

TA122032 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] The Finance Ministry has released 300 million shekels for building in those settlements that were established in the territories during a campaign on the eve of the elections. Our correspondent on settlement affairs, Rami Gobernik, reports that the amount released is about half the sum requested by the head of the Jewish Agency Settlement Department in order to help new settlements which are in financial trouble due to a lack of a budget. Matityahu Drobles, the head of the Jewish Agency Settlement Department, told our correspondent that the Jewish Agency will not establish new settlements in the territories in the current economic conditions, and all the money released by the Finance Ministry will go to develop settlements that were established on the eve of the elections.

Kohen-Orgad Allots More Funds

TA130636 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Finance Minister Yig'al Kohen-Orgad yesterday allotted 750 million shekels for projects in Judaea and Samaria. Our correspondent Shalom Oren reports that 400 million shekels are budgeted for a school in Ma'ale Adummim; approximately 250 million for developing a residential neighborhood in Ari'el; and the rest for preparing infrastructures for the winter in the settlements which have just been established. Our correspondent adds that this sum is additional to the sum of 300 million shekels which have been transferred to the Jewish Agency Settlement Department. Minister Kohen-Orgad signed the papers allocating the money yesterday, before leaving his post.

IDF Soldier Killed, Another Wounded in Lebanon

TA121906 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] An IDF soldier was killed and another wounded in southern Lebanon this afternoon. The family of the dead soldier has been notified and the wounded soldier was transferred to the hospital. The IDF spokesman announced that the incident took place 4.5 km west of An-Nabatiyah when an explosive charge blew up while an IDF vehicle was driving through the site.

Levi Attempted To Censor Criticism of Reagan

TA090819 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 9 Sep 84 p 1

["Exclusive" report from Washington by Amir Oren]

[Excerpt] On the order of the chief of staff, Lieutenant General Moshe Levi, the military censor tried to stop the publication of his negative reaction to remarks by President Reagan that Israeli-U.S. strategic cooperation is aimed at containing the Soviet threat.

The chief of staff spoke with Israeli journalists in Washington after midnight (Israeli time) on Thursday. Asked about Reagan's remarks that day, Levi said that as the IDF chief of staff, he does not view the USSR as an enemy and added that the Soviet threat had not been discussed in his talk with U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger held 10 days previously.

At the end of the meeting, the journalists hurried to report the chief of staff's remarks to their editors just as the editions were about to go to press. The remarks were also broadcast on the Voice of Israel's newscast at 0100 [2300 GMT].

A few minutes after the journalists had finished their reports, the chief of staff regretted what he had said.

An officer from his entourage asked the journalists, in Levi's name, to leave the Soviet section out of the reports. The journalists replied that it was too late because the papers had already been printed.

The military censor immediately called the newspaper editorial boards and instructed them not to publish the chief of staff's remarks. The remarks only appeared in *DAVAR*, all copies of which had been printed.

The chief of staff detailed what the cooperation does not include, but without revealing what it does include. The censorship was aimed at preventing any possible embarrassment to Lieutenant General Levi, who had contradicted remarks made by the President of the country hosting him.

U.S. Expects Israel To Prepare Economic Plan

TA130856 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 13 Sep 84 p 2

["Exclusive" report from Washington by Tzvi Bar'el]

[Text] Washington — Prof Herbert Stein, economic adviser to Secretary of State George Shultz on Israeli economic affairs, told *HA'ARETZ* that Israel would not expect "that the United States will provide credit for poor economic planning." He said that Israel may face a catastrophe if it does not present and implement a serious economic plan.

"The United States will not plan your economy. We can give you advice, but we cannot do the work instead of you." Stein sharply criticized the drop in productivity in Israel, as well as the increase in private consumption which rose by approximately 25 percent over the last few years, compared to an increase of 8.5 percent in the United States over the same length of time.

Professor Stein did not say what economic plan the United States expects Israel to undertake, but he warned that if a reasonable plan is not implemented soon, Israel will find itself in a position in which "it has run out of money."

Ties With Egypt, Peace Aspirations Viewed

TA121107 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 12 Sep 84 p 8

[Commentary by Moshe Zaq: "Seven Times 'Peace'"]

[Text] The guidelines for the new government that is being presented today for the Knesset's vote of confidence contain a clause touching on relations with Egypt.

If there is no last-minute change, the clause will state:

"The government will urge Egypt to fulfill its role in the peace treaty with Israel and provide it with significance and substance, in accordance with the spirit of the treaty and the intentions of the parties that signed it, including a full resumption of diplomatic representation and ties between the two countries. The government will work for the furtherance and strengthening of mutual relations with Egypt in accordance with the peace treaty."

This is indeed an honorable task which the new government is taking upon itself. However, Israel's efforts will not be sufficient to implement this mission. What is needed, first and foremost, is Egypt's goodwill in keeping the agreements with Israel.

Egypt's behavior over the last few days does not indicate willingness to advance along the road to peace.

The Government of Israel recently turned to the Government of Egypt with a question on why Cairo is supporting the convening of a conference of littoral Red Sea countries which is boycotting Israel. The Egyptian answer was evasive, implying that the initiative for the conference came from Sudan, not Egypt.

Of course, formally speaking, Egypt can even explain to the Americans that it intervened on Israel's behalf. But anyone who is well-informed on Egyptian-Sudanese relations knows that Sudan only serves as a cover-up for the Egyptian initiative. Egypt would rather have Saudi Arabia, Jordan, and South Yemen agree to participate in the joint conference than adhere to the spirit of the peace treaty with Israel.

There are people who are deluding themselves that a trip to Cairo by a minister with or without portfolio, accompanied by smiles and embraces, will open Mubarak's heart. This is not the case. The fact that the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, Butrus Ghali, saw fit to publicly criticize the United States for the veto it imposed on the resolution condemning Israel on the matter of Lebanon proves that this is not so.

The United States is giving Egypt more than smiles; it is giving it enormous economic and military aid. Nevertheless, Egypt saw fit to attack the United States because Washington stood firm against an injustice that the UN Security Council was going to cause Israel on the matter of Lebanon.

The Egyptian rulers have hardened their hearts on any issue involving Israel, including the Red Sea issue as well as Lebanon, because they want to please Saudi Arabia, Jordan, and the other Arab countries.

Egypt, after having guaranteed itself extensive U.S. aid by virtue of being a peace-loving country, is also trying to revive the extension of aid from the Arab oil states by posing as a country of confrontation with Israel. The Egyptian Government is trying to enjoy the best of two worlds: both as one who signed a peace treaty with Israel through U.S. mediation, and one who is fighting Israel together with the other Arab countries.

This is the genuine significance of the Egyptian boycott of Israel at the conference on the Red Sea. This is the basic significance of Butrus Ghali's criticism of the veto that prevented Israel's condemnation.

It is difficult to break this circle by means of smiles or even concessions on the matter of autonomy. This lesson, which was learned by the outgoing government, will have to be learned rapidly by the new one in order to prevent Egypt from deluding itself that it can continue to treat the duties imposed upon it by the peace treaty with Israel with contempt and, at the same time, receive economic aid from the United States — "like Israel."

The blatant U.S. solidarity with Israel, as also expressed in the UN Security Council, can strengthen Israel in its aspirations for peace with its neighbors. On the other hand, Israel's economic weakness could lessen the chance of conducting a dialogue with the neighboring countries.

The new government guidelines also include an appeal to Jordan to open peace negotiations, and another clause states:

"The government will continue to put the aspiration for peace at the head of its concerns, and will not spare any effort to further peace."

Two sides are necessary for peace. In order to persuade the enemy that it is worth achieving peace with Israel, the other side must be convinced that in signing a peace treaty, Israel will be able to stand firm and even become stronger independently, without its "guardian."

The grave economic crisis which Israel is currently experiencing is creating a delusion among the Arabs that Israel is on the brink of bankruptcy or disintegration. They are therefore arriving at the foolish conclusion that it is not worthwhile speaking with Israel at all.

The change that has taken place in the position of Jordanian Prince Hasan (Husayn's brother) on negotiations with Israel can serve as proof of this assumption.

This week Prince Hasan published a book entitled "The Search For Peace," whose main point is an attack against Israel. The prince knows the help he received from Israel for various development programs in his country. If he should recall today the meetings he held with Hayim Giv'ati, the minister of agriculture, and Pinhas Sapir, the finance minister [in previous Labor gov-

ernments] he will realize that the dialogue with Israel was very beneficial to Jordan, even without deliberations on a final border arrangement. But the Israeli talks with Prince Hasan were held before the Yom Kippur war, when there was a feeling in both Jordan and Israel that Israel was strong, and it was convenient for Jordan to rely on this strength. Now, with there being an overwhelming feeling of Israeli weakness — not necessarily military but economic — the prince is denying his earlier links with Israel and speaks with sarcasm about the safety net of "stars and stripes" that the Americans are going to spread under Israel's feet to save it from the economic crisis.

Peace is emphasized seven times in the new government's guidelines. The government has committed itself to work toward that goal.

Today the Knesset will approve these guidelines and reinforce the government in its aspiration. But the precondition for the achievement of this goal is: Israel's economic strengthening.

An economically weak Israel will not be able to find partners for peace. Few exist in any case, but it is certain that no partners will be found who will dare follow a collision course with the rejectionist countries for the sake of an arrangement with a weakened Israel.

Jerusalem Reports Sharaf's BBC Remarks

JN121718 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Sha'ul Menashe dispatch from the "With the Events" program]

[Text] In an interview with the BBC, Jordanian Information Minister Mrs. Layla Sharaf has affirmed that the principal issue [as heard] depends on what the Israelis will actually offer and whether Israel will halt what the minister termed the colonization of the Arab territories and return all the territories it occupied in 1967.

The Jordanian information minister added that Jordan had offered total peace for total withdrawal and that anything less is unacceptable. She reiterated Jordan's offer to meet Israel under the auspices of an international peace conference with the participation of the permanent members of the Security Council.

She added that current Jordanian-U.S. relations are not very cordial. She criticized the strategic agreement between the United States and Israel and the U.S. voting at the United Nations regarding Arab issues. She indicated that the U.S. stands do not currently help the Middle East peace process. However, she said that Jordan regards any economic sanctions by the Arab countries against the United States as an extremist measure. She said that she believed that a policy that would benefit both U.S. and Arab interests is not impossible to attain.

Regarding the possibility of Jordan purchasing weapons from the USSR instead of the United States, the Jordanian minister said that the priority is simply to obtain the best possible weapons system for Jordan. If these weapons are not available from one source, then other sources must be sought. Mrs Layla Sharaf said that Jordan is currently holding talks with the USSR and East European countries on arms supplies.

Finally, she said that Jordan's relations with Egypt began to improve when Egyptian President Husni Mubarak assumed power in Egypt. However, Jordan has not yet considered resuming diplomatic relations in the near future. She added that Jordan will at any rate consult the other Arab countries regarding this issue.

ALGERIA

Statements by Moroccan Political Refugees Reported

LD122253 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] A group of Moroccan political refugees have declared that the Moroccan political scene since the sixties has seen a series of election processes and that official circles have not ceased declaring a policy of openess and claiming the existence of a democratic march in Morocco. However, the truth is that the situation in Morocco after 27 years of formal independence is still characterized by total persecution and the strangling of basic freedoms.

The group noted that the first obstacle hampering the march of democracy in Morocco is the political system ruling there which, in essence, is an absolute regime deriving its legitimacy from a so-called divinely-inspired sultan and not from the will and sovereignty of a free people. The Moroccan refugees stated that this regime, which basically contradicts the principles of democracy, gained its official legitimacy through a granted constitution and was exposed through various parliamentary experiences which showed, every time, the formal nature of elected institutions which have absolutely no power of decision and which are basically formed through falsification of election results and deception of the Moroccan people's will.

With regard to the upcoming elections, the Moroccan political refugees noted that these elections follow the bloody suppression which took place last January and by a campaign of arrests, abduction, and lightning trials of more than 2,000 opposition figures, and even handing down death sentences and life imprisonment. The statement added that the regime's obstinacy and its total rejection of a response to the legitimate demands of the political detainees, and the death of (Mikni Tora Torbadi) and (Belhaouri) after a long hunger strike and also the tragic health situation of the remaining hunger strikers. All of these are evidence of the lack of freedoms in Morocco and they are also a sharp condemnation of the policy of the ruling authority and a clear exposure of its election farce and its arguments about democracy.

In addition, the political refugees noted in their statement that on the other hand the upcoming election will be staged in a charged atmosphere characterized by the economic crisis which has reached its peak. Furthermore, the election cannot be a beginning to the solution of the Moroccan crisis at either the political, the economic, or the social level.

Moroccan Motives Behind Libya Union Questioned

LD112119 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1228 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Unattributed commentary: "Is It Unity or an Alliance Against Others?"]

[Excerpts] About a month has now gone by since the so-called Oujda agreeemnt was reached to establish a union between Morocco and Libya — a union which is still cause for surprise and astonishment because of the great speed in which it was accomplished and also because of the contradictions existing between both sides that are apt to make this union resemble autumn leaves which fall before maturity. The fact remains that a union such as this would not be the center of astonishment — or disapproval — if it did not harbor the seeds of a policy based on an alliance and confrontation against neighboring states.

The Moroccan regime, which until recently voiced various shameful descriptions about Libyan policy, did not accept this agreement for the sake of satisfying those who wander searching for unity at any price. The Rabat regime tried to secure a number of objectives that realize its strategy within the framework of the projected greater Moroccan Kingdom. It will annex vast areas of territories from neighboring Arab and African states as part of an old dream filled with expansionist ideas. Perhaps this is the result of foreign influence, particularly from those who usurped the land of Palestine, annexed vast areas of Syrian and Lebanese territory and threaten in the future to annex Jordan — according to the latest statement made by Sharon — and who are naturally linked to the regime existing along our western border by ties which we need not recall here since the allies of Israel have talked about them in detail.

The Rabat regime imagined that it could realize its dream through this union. The Rabat regime believes that by this union it can swallow up the Western Sahara, but it also wants first of all to obtain more funds from the new ally for the purpose of investing these funds in two areas. The first is to invest in the losing war this regime is waging against the Saharan people which daily costs it millions of dollars — a war that this regime no longer is capable of financing because some of the parties that previously supported it abandoned it after they were weakened by the international economic crisis. The second area is to ease the suffering of the Moroccan people from the shameful conditions which the people have condemned — conditions that are worse as a result of this war which destroys human and economic resources of a country whose debts have become a cause for concern by this regime.

Second, the Moroccan regime also hopes by this pseudo-unity — and here we do not say that it aims at gaining international support for its war in the Western Sahara — to try and regain the lost confidence of its African friends who abandoned it after realizing the true Moroccan intentions, not only for the Western Sahara alone, but also for the region as a whole.

Third, if the Oujda agreement entails dangers which may have a negative effect on the northwestern part of the continent — unless this agreement falls prematurely like the autumn leaves — then the major danger, it appears, lies in the fact that the king of Morocco wants to make the agreement a framework for an alliance policy based on confrontation and not for a noble unity to serve the two fraternal peoples of Morocco and Libya, and ultimately the peoples of the entire region and the continent. Otherwise, how can we interpret the clause which says that any aggression against either side will be considered an aggression upon the other. It would have been possible to overlook this clause — or even to welcome it — had Morocco not been in a state of war with the Saharan people. It would have also been possible to overlook this clause had Morocco not repeatedly threatened to

use what it termed the right of pursuit against the Saharan revolutionaries in Algeria and Mauritania — the right colonialism applied against the Algerian revolution when it hit the Tunisian peaceful village of Saqiyat Sidi Yusuf in 1958 on the pretext of striking at the bases of the Algerian mujahidin.

However, in a situation such as this and when Morocco is at war with the Saharan people and threatens to transfer this war to two neighborly countries, we say that the matter is extremely serious, as long as there is a premeditated intention to establish political and military alliances which do not serve at all the goal of Algeria, Tunisia, and Mauritania — the signatory parties to the treaty of fraternity and concord — to make this region one of amity, fraternity and true concord. What unites their peoples is stronger than any attempt based on confrontation and alliances.

Therefore the two parties concerned — Libya and Morocco — should disregard such calculations based on alliance and confrontation. Let them proceed towards true unity if they actually seek such a unity.

Briefs

New Envoy to UN — New York, 9 Sep 84 (APS) — Mr Hocine Djoudi the newly appointed permanent representant of Algeria before the United Nations presented his credentials yesterday to Javier Perez de Cuellar. Mr Djoudi conferred with the UN secretary general on international problems with a [stress] on African matters. [Text][*Algiers APS in English 1025 GMT 9Sep 84 LD*]

LIBYA

AFP: Official Wounded in Madrid Attack

NC120915 Paris AFP in English 0911 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Madrid, Sept 12 (AFP) — Libyan Embassy official Mohammed Idris was injured in a gun attack in a residential street here this morning, police said. But his injuries were not believed serious. One person was arrested, allegedly with a pistol, police added.

Mr. Idris, who was taken to hospital, was hit in the arms, colleagues said.

In Beirut, an anonymous caller claiming to represent the "Imam as-Sadr Brigade" told a foreign news agency that the organisation had carried out the attack and would "continue to hit Libyan agents and interests throughout the world".

The spokesman called for the release of the Lebanese Shi'ite spiritual leader, and said he hoped the Spanish authorities would put an end to "all collaboration with the Libyan intelligence services."

The Imam Sadr Brigade had previously claimed a number of attacks, kidnappings and hijackings aimed at Libyans and Libyan interests.

AFP: Attackers Sought 'Revenge'

NC121858 Paris AFP in English 1850 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Madrid, Sept 12 (AFP) — Gunmen who shot a Libyan Embassy official here today were seeking revenge for the disappearance in Libya of Shi'ite religious leader Imam Musa as-Sadr five years ago, according to informed sources quoted by a Spanish news agency here.

Muhammad Idris was shot this morning by two men, described as Arabs, as he drove to the Libyan Embassy.

He was hit twice, but his condition was not causing concern at the clinic of Our Lady of Loreto here.

Colleagues said he was hit in the arms. Police earlier said one person was arrested, allegedly carrying a pistol. One of the attackers had a Lebanese passport with an entry visa into Spain stamped early August, reliable sources told AFP here.

Memorandum Sent to Algeria on Morocco Treaty Press

LD121323 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] At noon today the People's Committee of the Popular Bureau for Foreign Liaison summoned the Algerian charge d'affaires in Tripoli and handed him a memorandum with questions about the commentaries and analyses by Algerian newspapers and information media in the past few days that have been characterized by nonobjectivity regarding the Arab African Union Treaty signed between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the Kingdom of Morocco.

The People's Committee of the Popular Bureau for Foreign Liaison asked the Algerian charge d'affaires to inform his government about this memorandum, to define and clarify the Algerian Government's official stance toward what has been published, especially in the newspapers *AL-MUJAHID* and *ASH-SHA'B*.

MAURITANIA

AFP: Summit To Be Held With Algeria, Mali

AB121002 Paris AFP in French 0935 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Nouakchott, 12 Sep (AFP) — A summit of the heads of state of Mauritania, Mali, and Algeria will take place in Nouakchott on Saturday and Sunday, it was learned today from a well-informed source in the Mauritanian capital. The "informal" meeting falls within the framework of the consultations established among the three heads of state. The previous summits were held in Algiers in August 1982 and August 1983.

Essentially meant to strengthen their economic, technical, and scientific cooperation, these periodical meetings also, and above all, provide an opportunity for Presidents Ould Haydala, Moussa Traore, and Chadli Benjedid to exchange their views on the current problems and harmonize their positions on matters of common interest.

MOROCCO

Military Commander on Southern Security Measures

LD120926 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Maj Colonel (Abdelaziz Bennani), commander of the Southern Area, affirmed that building mobile bridges for the security wall has ended any infiltration by the Polisario mercenaries inside the Saharan territories. In an interview with a delegation of international journalists in Agadir, the major colonel stressed that transferring the command headquarters to Agadir City indicates the security and calm prevailing in the southern regions. He noted that the war imposed on Morocco is an artificial one and pointed out our forces' concern with the defense of every inch of these territories. Maj Col (Bennani) affirmed that the Royal Armed Forces have adequate means to face up to any aggression on Morocco's territories without foreign assistance. He also pointed out that the defense of freedom and territorial integrity is invaluable. He noted the nature of the mobile security belt, which gives freedom of movement to the Royal Armed Forces. He added that the Royal Armed Forces' commander-in-chief, His Majesty King Hassan II, has their movements at his fingertips, ready to implement any order. He also stressed Morocco's continuing concern to have peace prevail in the area.

Maj Col (Bennani) affirmed, at the conclusion of his press interview, that the process of building mobile bridges will continue to protect the southern regions.

Al-Qadhdhafi Cables King Hassan on Unity Treaty

PM120945 Casablanca LE MATIN in French 4 Sep 84 p 1

[Libyan head of state Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi 2 September message to King Hassan II; first paragraph is *LE MATIN* introduction]

[Text] Ifrane, 4 September — Following the Moroccan and Libyan peoples' approval of the treaty of Arab-African unity, His Majesty King Hassan II has received a message from President of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, whose translation reads as follows:

"Your Majesty and dear brother;

"The approval of the treaty of union between our two countries by the grassroots people's congresses which group together all adult Libyans and which exercise authority, manage the wealth and control the arms, and by the Moroccan people on this historic day has granted the union constitutional status and has made it effective as of 1 September 1984.

"We have thus introduced new and extremely important factors into the international context which will have repercussions on the course of events in the region and throughout the world, and we have introduced a major change to the map of the Arab nation.

"We can also state that the upward direction of the advance of a glorious nation that has suffered humiliation, injustice, and underdevelopment has begun. You deserve the credit for having realized that unity is the only way to deal with this nation's enemies, internal and external — namely, underdevelopment and challenges. Our only option is to treat force with force and challenge with challenge. I must acknowledge that by means of this glorious action you have just taken a major step forward, far outstripping all those who approach unionism and progressivism in terms of outbidding and bargaining. It is within this field that the spirit of emulation must prevail.

"Dear brother, please accept my fraternal greetings."

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, Tripoli, 2 September 1984

SUDAN

Briefs

New UK Ambassador — Khartoum, 11 Sep (SUNA) — Foreign Minister Hashim 'Uthman this morning received Alexander John Wilson, the new British ambassador in Khartoum, who gave the foreign minister a copy of his credentials as UK ambassador extraordinaire and plenipotentiary to Sudan for presentation to the president. The meeting also dealt with ways to bolster bilateral relations and with international issues of common interest. [Text][*Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 11 Sep 84 JN*]

TUNISIA

Bourguiba Receives Algerian President's Envoy

LD121236 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] This morning President Bourguiba received the envoy of Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Political Bureau and official in charge of the FLN Permanent Secretariat, who was accompanied by Massoud ait-Chalal. The meeting was attended by Mohamed Mzali, as well as Beji Caid Essebsi, minister of foreign affairs, and Hadi Bekouch, director of the Destourian Socialist Party, and also the Algerian charge d'affaires to Tunisia. After the meeting, the president invited Mohamed Cherif Messaadia and those who were present for lunch.

WESTERN SAHARA

AFP: Polisario Claims 26 Moroccan Soldiers Killed

NC121130 Paris AFP in English 1119 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Algiers, Sept 12 (AFP) — Another 26 Moroccan soldiers have been killed during attacks in disputed Western Sahara by Polisario guerrillas fighting for the independence of the territory, the Algerian-backed Polisario said in a statement issued here today.

The attacks were carried out between September 4 and 10 in the regions of El Aargub and Amgala, the statement said. The guerrillas also said 33 Moroccan soldiers were injured and equipment destroyed.

These attacks are part of a campaign of harassment Polisario claims has been going on since May, when the Moroccan Government announced the completion of an earth wall to keep out the guerrillas.

Algiers: Saharan Communique on Military Successes
LD122033 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] A statement issued today by the Saharan Ministry of Culture and Information says that during the past week the fighters of the Saharan People's Liberation Army carried out several military attacks against the Moroccan Royal Forces in Western Sahara and particularly in El Aargub, (Rous Laouj) and Oudei El Ouerg near Amgala, and subjected them to concentrated bombardment for several hours.

The Saharan statement added that the fighters continued their attacks which they began on 4, 5, 6, and 7 September, by shelling the Royal Moroccan Forces' positions in Oudei El Ouerg, (Gouirat) near El Aargub, and Bou Gandouz on 8 September. On 9 and 10 September the positions of the royal forces in (Rguebi), (?Z'Moul Nira), (?Smul Niran), and (Rous El Migayyib) were subjected to concentrated shelling from the Saharan fighters. The statement added that these attacks left about 26 killed and 23 injured among the Moroccan Royal Forces in addition to inflicting material losses on the royal forces.

ETHIOPIA

Further Reportage of Events at WPE Congress

WPE Secretary Anniversary

EA121239 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0618 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Speech by Lema Gutema, Addis Ababa Workers Party of Ethiopia secretary, at the celebrations held in Revolution Square, Addis Ababa, marking the 10th anniversary of the revolution — live]

[Text] Dear Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee secretary general, PMAC chairman and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces; dear revolutionary guests, invited comrades. First I would like to welcome you to the 10th revolutionary anniversary celebrations which we are celebrating at the time of the formation of our party. On this occasion I express my best wishes by welcoming all dear guests who are here to celebrate our anniversary as that of their own.

Dear comrades and guests, all our celebrations held after the eruption of our great revolution have been celebrations which announced the correct history of the struggle of the peoples, expressed the wish of the working class and ascertained that the broad masses are the makers of history. Our Revolution Day, 12 September, — which is a day of celebration above any other celebration — is the day when the first step in bringing down the feudal system — that of the removal of its head — was taken, the day when the foundation of all the succeeding revolutionary changes was laid. We have been colorfully celebrating the day and will continue celebrating it; it is a day heralding a new life and a period of revolutionary transition.

As 12 September was the day when the broad masses rose up — without regard to nationality, sex, or religion; tired of exploitation, injustice, lack of freedom, and equality; and in general, tired of a life full of injustices — for the establishment of a new life by destroying the rule of the monarchy, it is an event we celebrate with a special spirit of struggle. The 12th of September is a day on which we remember our country's dear children, who paid many sacrifices, by not going back on their word for the realization of the (?principles) of struggle of the broad masses of Ethiopia, and on which we officially state that developed and developing socialist countries stand by our side in all fields of our struggle in line with the principles of international militarism. [as heard]

The 12th of September is our national revolutionary day of celebration, in which we state the results we have reached by assessing the development stages reached in the process of our revolution, and through which we have envisaged the forthcoming period of victory and struggle.

Dear Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, comrade participants in the celebrations. As our revolutionary celebrations in the past 9 years were bound together with the prevailing questions of the revolution, the tasks awaiting it and the victories it registered, each of the annual celebrations of our revolution had their own character and interpretation.

The first 4 years after the eruption of our revolution were years in which, on the one hand, revolutionary measures were taken which brought about changes in production, relations which were the foundation for placing the revolution on the path of socialist development. On the other hand, they were the years in which we carried out a decisive armed struggle against internal and external enemies which attempted to reclaim their power through the suppport of international imperialism. Consequently, the 12 September revolutionary anniversary celebrations we held in those years were celebrations during which the broad masses pledged to renew their vows to coordinate their power for the ultimate defeat of our enemies so as never to return to the deplorable system and slavery.

Even though we have painful memories of that period, we remember the historic, prestigious, and red spectacle of our heroic revolutionary army's struggle in foiling imperialism's arrogant schemes by defeating the enemy at every stage with unprecedented heroism, and by being at the forefront in the first (?stages) of the struggle. We remember all dear revolutionaries who brought us victory against our internal enemies by replacing white terror with red terror.

As we achieved our present victory through the support of the friendly socialist countries, who stood unwaveringly by our side for our people's revolution to reach its goal by suffering our sufferings and dying our deaths, in line with the principles of international proletarianism, this opportunity to celebrate the 10th anniversary of our revolution, after emerging from that complicated struggle, with those to whom we are indebted, impels us to profoundly note these revolutionary forces' favors and to express our people's revolutionary gratitude.

Dear comrades, we celebrated our fifth revolutionary anniversary by setting up our development sector goal, which, like any peoples' revolution, succeeds the answer to the question of power and stability. Our sixth revolution also had its own special character. As is known, it took 10 years for our revolution to give the answer to the question of organization. Complex struggles took place before achieving the party formation chapter we are now in, and it was during our sixth revolutionary anniversary that our aim in this respect held to the correct line of struggle. We celebrated the consecutive anniversaries of the revolution by rallying round COPWE, which carried out its mission of party organization by giving leadership and by shouldering our slogans on Marxist-Leninist Party formation, the construction of a socialist economy and establishment of an invincible defense force.

These years were years which assessed our victories and problems, (?strengthened) our arm for the remaining period of struggle, strengthened our people's zeal, determinedly moved us toward the ultimate victory, and in which we hastened our march towards building a new society by taking decisive directives from our revolutionary leader.

Our 10th anniversary celebration is unique and greater than all previous revolutionary celebrations. There are reasons which

make this celebration unique and great. Firstly, the slogan on the question of the formation of a vanguard organization, which was the main slogan carried by the marchers in all past celebrations of our revolution, and which our revolutionary leader has never missed to point out in all his speeches to the people of Ethiopia in all revolutionary celebrations. [sentence as heard] It is the one which again guarantees that we have advanced further from that backward, deplorable, and dark period.

We are celebrating the 10th anniversary of our revolution by giving an answer to this question, the number one of all our questions, and at a time when we have successfully concluded the party Constituent Congress. Hence, the marchers in the parade today, who carry the slogan, "Forward with the party formation," will be waving the banner of their vanguard organization. Today is a period when the broad masses, and all those powers which helped it achieve this victory, are proudly saying "our party", after seeing the fruit of there sacrifices and work.

Comrades, today we are assessing the path we have travelled and envisaging the efforts we still have to undertake in the future, for the first time rallying around our party and having on our side our friends and socialist countries, who to this day have unfailingly lent their support. Through our struggles, our revolution defeated the reactionary herds it encountered in various stages and guaranteed its superiority.

As the people have been organized in various stages, the revolution's social foundation has been strengthened. The establishment of national military service and regional militia has been started for the defense against enemy attacks and to guarantee the building of a new society. In economic development, development structures have been expanded, while at the same time carrying out our struggle against our enemies. Social services have been developed. We have registered production increases, and production cadres have been (?deployed). We believe that in the economic sector the factories which have been inaugurated and become operational in the various regions are the tools for laying the foundations for the construction of a socialist society and the struggle, and clearly show the fruitfulness of the work we have started. We are celebrating our anniversary today, dividing our struggle into periods and chapters, and having a party which enables us to see our future. We are certain that from now on we will establish a new political system by establishing a People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia through the leadership of our party.

We realize that we are expected to struggle further, individally or in groups, to rid our backward country from suffering and problems, under the leadership of our party and without being restricted by time and place. For the strengthened continuity of guaranteeing our revolution and our unity, we all need to be producers and also fighters in the defense of the motherland. We realize that to carry out our duty in this respect we need to rally with a determined and firm spirit of love for our country.

Dear comrades, our celebration today is not only a day to remember the destruction of the rule of monarchy and the victories we registered; it is also a day when we ascertain our readiness to have a strong work arm, and for revolutionary sacrifice which the forthcoming period of struggle demands. On this occasion we call upon all the nation, the loving and working peoples of Ethiopia, to determinedly rally around the party leadership for the establishment of a strong people's democratic Ethiopia.

Comrade chairman, dear comrades, guests. Steps have been taken for our 10th revolutionary anniversary celebrations to be different and more colorful than before. The program is one which shows the meaning of our victories, the growth stage of our revolution, the revolutionary spirit and willingness of our revolution, and which tells of our determination to defend our revolution and unity, while respecting the principles of coexistence with our enemies and friends alike. I now humbly ask that the program, which has this historical base and people's objective, proceed. [applause] Forward with the revolutionary leadership of our dear revolutionary leader. Forward for additional victories in all fields. Let international proletarianism flourish. Thank you. [applause]

Mengistu Lists Leadership Members

EA121929 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1350 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Speech by Mengistu Haile Mariam at the WPE Constituent Congress at the WPE Hall in Addis Ababa — live]

[Text] Because you need more than a secretary general and because it is clear that various officials are essential for undertaking and implementing different tasks, I will now report on the members of leadership bodies who have been elected during the meetings held over the past few days by our general congress and after that by the congress because they have made their share of contribution. Thank you. [applause]

I will now present the list of full members of our Central Committee as adopted by the Electoral Commission elected by the congress: [names 1-40 followed by applause]

1. Comrade Fikre Selassie Wodgeress
2. Comrade Fiseha Desta
3. Comrade Lieutenant General Tesfaye Gebre-Kidan
4. Comrade Berhanu Bayeh
5. Comrade Adis Tedla
6. Comrade Legese Asfaw
7. Comrade Teka Tulu
8. Comrade Wubeshet Desie
9. Comrade Gesese Wolde-Kidan
10. Comrade Kasahun Tafes
11. Comrade Endale Tesema
12. Comrade Hailu Yimenu
13. Comrade Amanuel Amde Mikael
14. Comrade Shimeles Adugna
15. Comrade Shimeles Mazengia
16. Comrade Brigadier General Gebreyes Wolde Hana
17. Comrade Alemu Abebe
18. Comrade Lema Gutema
19. Comrade Dawit Wolde Giorgis
20. Comrade Fasika Sidelel
21. Comrade Shewandagn Belete
22. Comrade Gezahegn Worke

23. Comrade Seleshi Mengesha
24. Comrade Tesfaye Wolde Selassie
25. Comrade Brig Gen Seyoum Mekonen
26. Comrade Roberto Gigano
27. Comrade Abdul Hakim Yusuf
28. Comrade Kasaye Aragaw
29. Comrade Debela Dinsa
30. Comrade Girma Yilma
31. Comrade Goshu Wolde
32. Comrade Zeleke Beyene
33. Comrade Tesfaye Dinka
34. Comrade Ashagre Yigletu
35. Comrade Yusuf Ahmed
36. Comrade Kibret Gonetie
37. Comrade Asrat Wolde
38. Comrade Yehuwalashet Girma
39. Comrade Feleke Gedle Giorgis
40. Comrade Tefera Wonde
41. Comrade Tesema Belai
42. Comrade Kasa Gebre
43. Comrade Teruwork Wakoyo [female]
44. Comrade Nesibu Taye
45. Comrade Ababe Belaineh
46. Comrade Major General Haile Giorgis Habte Mariam
47. Comrade Brig Gen Asrat Biru
48. Comrade Melaku Tefera
49. Comrade Nadew Zekarias
50. Comrade Mengistu Gemechu
51. Comrade Amhahayes Zewde
52. Comrade Lieutenant Colonel Gebre Meskel Abete
53. Comrade Brig Gen Mesfin Gebre Kal
54. Comrade Brig Gen Kefelegn Yibza
55. Comrade Brig Gen Fanta Belai
56. Comrade Brig Gen Mulatu Negash
57. Comrade Girma Habte Gabriel
58. Comrade Negusie Farsa
59. Comrade Mulugeta Hagos
60. Comrade Girma Newai
61. Comrade Bilelegn Mandefro
62. Comrade Begashaw Atalai
63. Comrade Solomon Gebre
64. Comrade Brig Gen Kumleachew Dejene
65. Comrade Brig Gen Abera Abebe
66. Comrade Tekalegn Balcha
67. Comrade Yewendwesen Hailu
68. Comrade Shimelis Alemu

Some comrades as is known. [as heard]

69. Comrade Tamyalew Eshete
70. Comrade Colonel Feleke Eshete
71. Comrade Lt Col Demeke Fanta
72. Comrade Lt Col Girma Ayele
73. Comrade Major Dejene Wondemagegnehu
74. Comrade Tesfaye Abdi
75. Comrade Commander Haile Wolde Mariam
76. Comrade Negusie Wolde Mikael
77. Comrade Awgichew Kefyalew
78. Comrade Embibel Ayele
79. Comrade Negash (Gufale)
80. Comrade Col Tesfaye Habte Mariam
81. Comrade Worku Ferede
82. Comrade Tesfaye Tadese
83. Comrade Fiseha Geda
84. Comrade Tekola Dejene
85. Comrade Abebe Kebede
86. Comrade Geremew Debele
87. Comrade Maj Gen Merid Negusie
88. Comrade Wole Chekol
89. Comrade Tesfaye Maru
90. Comrade Brig Gen Getachew Shibeshi
91. Comrade Wendemu Robi
92. Comrade Kasa Kebede
93. Comrade Brig Gen Abebe Gebreyes
94. Comrade Brig Gen Demesie Bulto
95. Comrade Asaye Berhanu
96. Comrade Cdr Tesfaye Ber Anu
97. Comrade Lt Col Shewarega Bihonegn
98. Comrade Mersie Ejigu
99. Comrade Col Fantaye Yidegu
100. Comrade Ayalew Kebede
101. Comrade Abdela Sonesa
102. Comrade Tadese Tamirat
103. Comrade Brig Gen Abebe Wolde Mariam
104. Comrade Brig Gen Worku Zewde
105. Comrade Brig Gen Hailu Gebre Mikael
106. Comrade Dr Gizaw Tsehai
107. Comrade Tekezeshewa Aytenfisu
108. Comrade Yosef Muleta
109. Comrade Lt Col Haile Meles
110. Comrade Tadese Gebre Kidan
111. Comrade Tefera Haile Selassie
112. Comrade Semachew Ayenew
113. Comrade Bekalu Tsege
114. Comrade Beyene Fenkelew
115. Comrade Tamirat Lema
116. Comrade Adugna Degefu
117. Comrade Shimeles Tekle
118. Comrade Belete Gebre Amlak
119. Comrade Alemu Degefu
120. Comrade Negusie Wolde Mikael
121. Comrade Ahmed Hasen
122. Comrade Berhane Mikael
123. Comrade Temam Abagudi
124. Comrade Teshome Zeleke
125. Comrade Milion Tiruneh
126. Comrade Mengiste Haile Mariam
127. Comrade Tamiru Belai
128. Comrade Keneni Gemeda
129. Comrade Daniel Ejigu
130. Comrade Kebebew Wolde Mariam
131. Comrade Abebe Wolde Mariam
132. Comrade Matios Forsisa
133. Comrade Sura Tujit, and
134. Comrade Wendemu Kasa

The ones I have listed up to now are full members of the WPE Central Committee; next come alternate members:

1. Comrade Yideneku Metiku
2. Comrade Brig Gen Amaha Desta
3. Comrade Col Worku Cherinet

4. Comrade Col Abera Ayana
5. Comrade Meselech Asfaw
6. Comrade Maj Wendemy Alemu
7. Comrade Lt Col Gebre Diorgis Berhanu
8. Comrade Maj Mezdebe Worke
9. Comrade Wendayeh Mehretu
10. Comrade Bezuayehu Alemayehu
11. Comrade Desta Bitew
12. Comrade Legese Belaineh
13. Comrade Abebe Gebre Meskel
14. Comrade Zewde Teklu
15. Comrade Asegedech Bezuneh
16. Comrade Getachew Robele
17. Comrade Asefa Medhane
18. Comrade Bri Gen Wubetu Tsegaye
19. Comrade Brig Gen Regasa Chima
20. Comrade Lt Col Belai Bitew
21. Comrade Lt Col Tiruneh Haile Selassie
22. Comrade Girma Admasu
23. Comrade Gezahegn Gebre
24. Comrade Bri Gen Zewde Gebreyes
25. Comrade Yayehyirad Kitaw
26. Comrade Petros Gebre
27. Comrade Girma Beshah
28. Comrade Col Abede Haile Selassie
29. Comrade Col Tadese Ferede
30. Comrade Maj Demeke Banjaw
31. Comrade Belcha Bihonegn
32. Comrade Ashagre Teshome
33. Comrade Girma Wube
34. Comrade Getachew Gelashe
35. Comrade Negusie Lema
36. Comrade Getachew Simret
37. Comrade Maj Faizal Yusuf
38. Comrade Brig Gen Yirgalem Tekle Haimanot
39. Comrade Berhane Asebe
40. Comrade Asfaw Abraha
41. Comrade Tekie Negasi
42. Comrade Afework Berhane
43. Comrade Ademe Hailu
44. Comrade Mola Maru
45. Comrade Degif Ewnetu
46. Comrade Endailalu Mekonen
47. Comrade Dega Gakuma
48. Comrade Zewdu Wendimkun
49. Comrade Getinet Asfaw
50. Comrade Gebeyehu Gebre
51. Comrade Mehrete Ejigu
52. Comrade Tasebe Duguma
53. Comrade Lema (Leab)
54. Comrade Sigbe Ferisa
55. Comrade Shigute Bonsa
56. Comrade Yigezu Beyene
57. Comrade Zeleke Zegeye
58. Comrade Darimur Fina
59. Comrade Alemu Tiruneh
60. Comrade Bisrat Tesfaye
61. Comrade Tadese Menalu
62. Comrade Yared Kebede
63. Comrade Leta Abate
64. Comrade Awel Abdu Jabir

These are the alternate members of our Central Committee.

Now I will present to you the list of the Political Bureau members elected by our Central Committee, first, full members, and alternate members:

1. Comrade Fikre-Selassie Wodgeress
2. Comrade Fiseha Desta
3. Comrade Lt Gen Tesfaye Gebre Kidan
4. Comrade Berhanu Bayeh
5. Comrade Adis Tedla
6. Comrade Legese Asfaw
7. Comrade Hailu Yimenu
8. Comrade Amanuel Amde Mikael
9. Comrade Alenu Abebe
10. Comrade Shimelis Mazengia

These are full bureau members. I will now present the following alternate members:

1. Comrade Teka Tulu
2. Comrade Fasika Sidelil
3. Comrade Shewan Dagine Belete
4. Comrade Tesfaye Dibsa
5. Comrade Tesfaye Wolde Selassie, and
6. Comrade Kasa Gebre

Comrades, next I will name the secretaries elected by the WPE Central Committee:

1. Comrade Fiseha Desta
2. Comrade Legese Asfaw
3. Comrade Shimelis Mazengia
4. Comrade Fasika Sidelil
5. Comrade Shewandagn Belete
6. Comrade Wubeset Desie
7. Comrade Ashagre Yigletu
8. Comrade Embibel Ayele

Next, I will present the results of the elections for the Auditing Commission in order:

1. Comrade Teka Tulu, chairman of the WPE Auditing Commission
2. Comrade Asrat Wolde, deputy chairman

Members:

3. Comrade Amaha Dagne
4. Comrade Yimenu Yirdaw
5. Comrade Tadese Teshome
6. Comrade Alemu Tilahun
7. Comrade Tsegaye Asefa
8. Comrade Lt Col Moges Zewde
9. Comrade Nekonen Gizaw
10. Comrade Ensimut Fole
11. Comrade Mengistu Shewaye
12. Comrade Getachew Haile
13. Comrade Neguesie Tafes
14. Comrade Alemayeu Lema
15. Comrade Tamiru Kelo

16. Comrade Mengistu Abebe
17. Comrade Wendyirad Beyene
18. Comrade (?Getsbereket) Gebre Selassie
19. Comrade Girma Bejiga
20. Comrade Gemechu Eshete
21. Comrade Wolde Giorgis Nesibu
22. Comrade Girma Tefera
23. Comrade Tesfaye Tufa
24. Comrade Tadese Wale
25. Comrade Alemayehu Tadese
26. Comrade Kedir Mohamed
27. Comrade Felekech Kebede
28. Comrade Kefelegn Tadese

Next, I will present the list of the Central Control Commission of the Central Committee:

1. Comrade Alemu Abebe, chairman

The Central Control Commission of the Central Committee:

2. Comrade Tekalign Balcha, deputy chairman
3. Comrade Daku Mitiku
4. Comrade Col Alemu Tibebu
5. Comrade Maj Yirga Haile Mariam
6. Comrade Getachew Kitaw
7. Comrade Solomon Beyene
8. Comrade Wendemu Wolde Yohanes
9. Comrade Bayu Likasa
10. Comrade Berhanu Asfaw
11. Comrade Abraha Haile
12. Comrade Ismael Ahmed
13. Comrade Girma Zewge
14. Comrade Gebre Giorgis Gebre Medhin
15. Comrade (Tidhatse) Saha
16. Comrade Seyhoum Bekele
17. Comrade Kifle Azerefegn
18. Comrade Tesfaye Negatu
19. Comrade Muluneh Belete
20. Comrade Alemu Tesema, and
21. Comrade Mola Dagnew

Next, I will present the names of the editor and deputy editor of the WPE organ, *SERTO ADER* [WORKER] newspaper, as elected by the Central Committee:

1. Comrade Tesfaye Tadese, editor of our organ
2. Comrade Gezahen Gebre, deputy editor

Next, we will listen to the report of the last commission specifically the Opinion and Documentation Commission. Thank you.

Mengistu Meets Foreign Leaders

EA121047 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0930 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE], chairman of the PMAC and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces yesterday afternoon held talks with the leaders and party heads of friendly countries.

During the ceremonies held at the national palace our comrade revolutionary leader held talks first with Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the German Socialist Unity Party and chairman of the GDR council. The two leaders held an exhaustive dialogue on the developing cooperation and friendly relations between the two countries. Comrade Erich Honecker affirmed that the relations between the two countries would in future be strengthened in all fields.

The talks he held with the Kenyan leader President arap Moi focused on Africa's major problems. The two leaders expressed their belief that the solution to the problems is the strengthening of the cooperation and unity of the OAU member states.

When our revolutionary leader held talks with Comrade Ramiro [Valdes], vice president of the government and Council of Ministers, and minister of the interior, he talked about the historical support given by the Cuban Republic to revolutionary Ethiopia and stated that Ethiopia appreciated this.

Present during the talks were Comrade Ashagre Yigletu, Central Committee member and secretary of COPWE [as heard], and Comrade Goshu Wolde, WPE Central Committee member and minister of foreign affairs.

Mengistu Meets PDRY Chairman

GF121458 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Excerpt] A meeting was held between Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE], at the national palace in Addis Ababa yesterday evening. Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad congratulated Comrade Mengistu on the occasion of his election as secretary general of the party, the success of the WPE Organizing Commission sessions, and the 10th anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution.

During this meeting, Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad expressed his satisfaction and appreciation for the success of the WPE Organizing Commission sessions, which coincide with the 10th anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution. He pointed out that the continued victories achieved by the Ethiopian revolution under the leadership of the WPE are definite proof of the steadfastness and firmness of the Ethiopian revolution and its progressive regime, and contribute to strengthening the position of the Ethiopian revolution in the African and international national liberation movement.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad reaffirmed that while the PDRY, with its party, people, and government, participates in the celebrations of the Ethiopian people on their party's establishment and the 10th anniversary of the revolution, it will resume the policy of struggle and strategic alliance with Ethiopia

in what serves the strengthening of the struggle of the two friendly countries and peoples. The PDRY will do this to serve the joint goals and principles, which the great ideas of the scientific socialism and proletariat are struggling for!

Honecker Attends Cultural Event

LD122308 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1655 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Addis Ababa, 12 Sep (ADN) — In Addis Ababa's Congress Hall, venue of the WPE Congress, a cultural event was held today. The performance, given by Ethiopian artists and entitled, "Songs of the Revolution", was attended by Mengistu Haile Mariam together with Erich Honecker and other foreign guests of the revolution celebrations.

More Foreign Officials Address WPE Congress

Lao Minister Addresses Congress

EA111358 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 0838 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Speech by Maisouk Saisompheng, Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee member and Lao industry minister, at the WPE Constituent Congress in Addis Ababa — live; in Laotian with superimposed English translation]

[Text] Dear comrade delegates, it is a great honor and immense joy for the delegation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] to participate in the historic first congress of the glorious WPE, vanguard of the cooperative working class and working people of Ethiopia.

From the heights of this rostrum allow me to convey the militant and personal salutations, the warmest and cordial congratulations from the Central Committee of the LPRP, the Laos communists and working people to this solemn congress and through it to all members of the WPE and [words indistinct] Ethiopian people. At the same time my delegation would like to transmit the warmest salutations to all delegations of partisan parties present to this congress. We would like to express our sincere and deep thanks to the Central Committee of the WPE and to the Ethiopian people for the warmest welcome extended to us during our arrival as well as during our stay in Addis Ababa, the splendid and beautiful capital city of Ethiopia, headquarters of the OAU.

Dear comrades, our party has closely followed the firm and victorious steps of the Ethiopian revolution in the past 10 years. Before, under the correct leadership of the PMAC and of COPWE and now under the clear-sighted leadership of the WPE headed by Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, the working class and working people of Ethiopia have carried out the obvious [as heard] revolutionary struggle and recorded a great and honorable victory with historical significance.

The process of the Ethiopian national democratic revolution has overthrown the old backward feudal regime in 1974 and founded the new regime, which is unswervingly pursuing the path of socialist orientation. In this period of time, the Ethiopian people have defeated the 1977-78 attrition war launched by the reactionary backed up by U.S. imperialism and [words indistinct] the separatist movement supported by imperialism and regional reaction, thus enabling Ethiopia to reunify completely its territory. At the same time the Ethiopian Revolutionary Forces have been consolidated in all (?fields). The system of national defense and public security have been strengthened more than ever before, thus making Ethiopia a revolutionary [stronghold] in the Horn of Africa.

In the economic field, [word indistinct] of immense difficulty left behind by the old regime and of serious natural calamities, but with the correct policy for economic development, led now by the Ethiopian revolutionary forces, the agricultural and industrial production has increased many times in comparison with the period before the revolution.

The achievements recorded in the fields of education, culture, social affairs and public health are very satisfying. With these successes, the cultural [word indistinct] of the Ethiopian society becomes more and [more] splendid — the material and spiritual living conditions of the Ethiopian people have been markedly improved.

In the very tense international situation due to the imperialist arms race and closest collusion between imperialism and international reaction, Ethiopia is on this an active promoter, (?rallying) all anti-reactionary and progressive forces in the struggle for the complete eradication of colonialism, racism and apartheid. The intensive activity of Ethiopia in the OAU, in the UN and in the Nonaligned Movement has shown its active role and high influence in the international arena. [applause]

These victories recorded by Socialist Ethiopia constitute an important contribution in the common struggle of the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, big nation expansionism, hegemonism, racism, apartheid and Zionism and for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. They have requested [as heard] and reaffirmed the creative implementation of Marxism-Leninism in the real situation of Ethiopia.

The Lao People's Revolutionary Party and the Laos people highly appreciate those victories of the Workers Party and people of Ethiopia and we consider them as our own victories. We are fully confident that the successes in implementing the resolutions adopted by the present congress of the WPE will greatly contribute to the common struggle of people for frustrating the nuclear war scheme of imperialism and for safeguarding peace in Africa and in the world. [applause]

After the complete victory of our national democratic revolution, which is marked by the founding of the LPDR in 1975 under the clearsighted leadership of the LAO People's Democratic Republic headed by respected Comrade [name indistinct] The Lao people are (?stirring up) its revolution for socialist principles, mission and construction. We are now actively implementing the resolutions of the third congress of the LPRP and the first 5-year plan 1981-85 of which the first results are already immense. [words indistinct]

The systems of national defense and public security have been (?well) developed and strengthened, thus being able to maintain peace and to safeguard national independence. The agricultural and industrial productions have been (?well) grown, guaranteeing the material and spiritual living conditions of the workers and working people.

Owing to the fact that Laos is situated on the outposts of (the) socialist system in Southeast Asia, the imperialists and the international and regional reactionaries have never ceased their black schemes of encircling and sabotage against our country, like against the SRV and the People's Republic of Kampuchea. They have colluded to stir up the tension in Southeast Asia by pushing the Asians (?to compete) to conduct a confrontation policy towards the Indochinese countries.

On 6 June 1984 with the [word indistinct] of the expansionists and hegemonists of China, the ultra-rightist reactionaries among the (? power-hungry circles) have (? assembled) military troops to attack and occupy the three Laos villages in Sayaboury Province, which has common borders with Thailand. Now the aggression forces continue to occupy those three villages. They have abolished the Laos administration and set up the Thai one and declared impudently that the three villages belong to Thailand, but the fact is proved without any doubt by history and Laos administration and (? correct) boundary marks that these concerned villages are Lao ones.

In order to preserve peace and [word indistinct] in Southeast Asia and by implementing the principles of peaceful coexistence between the two neighboring countries which have different social political regimes, we have carried out a critical and diplomatic struggle, demanding to the Thai ultra-rightist reactionaries to withdraw completely and unconditionally their military troops from these three villages, to release the Laos inhabitants who have been arrested and deported to Thailand and to pay appropriate compensation to the losses and damages they have caused. The Government of Laos has shown its willingness to settle these problems by sending its delegation to Bangkok for negotiating with the Thai side. Two meetings between the delegations of the Government of Laos and that of the Kingdom of Thailand have already passed without any result.

At the beginning of the talks, the Thai side had agreed to withdraw its military troops, but later on it has eluded from its own promise and disagreed to withdraw them out. Worse still, it has reinforced the [word indistinct] of its troops in the three villages and declared to suspend unilaterally the negotiations for an unlimited period of time. Facing this above-mentioned situation, our delegation has the full confidence that the just struggle of the Lao people for safeguarding its national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity will get sympathy and [word indistinct] support from the fraternal and friendly parties as well as from the peace-loving and justice-upholding peoples throughout the world.

By implementing its foreign policy of peace, independence, friendship and socialism, Laos will ceaselessly continue in concert with the socialists of Vietnam and Kampuchea to deploy the efforts for peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The (? ninth) conference of the three foreign ministers of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea held on 2 July 1984 has reaffirmed the proposition aimed at creating favorable conditions for a dialogue between Indochina and ASEAN. On this solemn occasion we would like to express our deep thanks to the party, the government, and people of Ethiopia as well as those of the [word indistinct] socialist countries and all the friendly countries in the world for their consistent support to our just struggle.

Dear comrades, on the heights of this rostrum of the historic first congress of the WPE we affirm once more the strong support of the LPRP to the revolutionary cause of the Ethiopian people. We resolutely support the just struggle of the Angolan people for defending its national independence against the aggression waged by the racist regime of Pretoria. We strongly support the struggle of the Namibian and South African peoples against the exploitation and oppression of Pretoria.

We fully support the just struggle of the Palestinian and Lebanese people against Zionist aggression backed up by imperialism. We firmly support the struggle of the peoples of Africa, Asia, Latin America [word indistinct] for peace, national defense, national independence, democracy and social progress. We strongly support the [word indistinct] measure of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries against the deployment of the U.S. medium-range missiles in some Western European countries.

We fully support the constructive and peaceful position of the Soviet Union, especially the latest one regarding the limitation of armaments in outer space. We consider these measures and propositions as answering the ardent aspirations of all peoples and desire to live in peace to avert nuclear holocaust in the world. [applause]

In conclusion, we wish the WPE, the working class and the [word indistinct] Ethiopian people greatest victory than ever before in the implementation of the resolutions of this congress. We wish the congress (? very large) successes in its proceedings. Long live the [word indistinct] friendship and militant solidarity between the LPRP and the WPE and between the Lao people and the Ethiopian people. Long live the WPE, vanguard of the working class and working people of Ethiopia! Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism! Long live proletarian internationalism! Long live world peace! Thank you for your attention.

PRK Delegate Speech

EA111412 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0827 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Speech by Heng San Kei, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, at WPE Constituent Congress in Addis Ababa — live in Cambodian with superimposed English translation]

[Text] Dear Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam; dear comrade members of the Presidium; dear comrades and friends. It is a matter of great pleasure and privilege for the delegation of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea to have the opportunity to take part in the founding congress of the glorious WPE. From this very tribute I would like, on behalf of the

Kampuchean delegation, to convey to all Ethiopian communists and the whole people of Socialist Ethiopia and [word indistinct] delegates my warmest and most sincere salution.

Dear comrades and friends, our delegation has followed with great interest the detailed report you have presented to the founding congress of the WPE and realized that the work fulfilled by the commission for organizing the party of the working people of Ethiopia, headed by Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, constitutes a great inspiration for us. [applause]

The historical victory of the September 1974 revolution definitely put an end to the most cruel and long-lasting feudalism in this part of the world and opened up a new era in Ethiopian history — the era of complete independence and freedom. United around their revolutionary vanguard, the Provisional Military Administrative Council, PMAC, and the COPWE, headed by Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, the Ethiopian people have achieved great successes in the defense of their national integrity and recorded many achievements in the economic and cultural fields.

The Ethiopian people have overcome many hardships during their struggle against internal and external enemies, including starvation and illiteracy. They gained many important achievements. Under the slogan, "Ethiopia forward," the Ethiopian people have put an evidence in their very competitive tradition and their creative capacity in the defense of their motherland. [sentence as heard]

The reputation and prestige of Socialist Ethiopia has been widely spread in Africa and within the Nonaligned Movement. The Ethiopian revolution deserves to be an example and the source of great encouragement for the progressive people all over the world. We would like to cordially congratulate all Ethiopian communists and workers, the WPE Organizing Commission, and COPWE, for their efforts to construct a vanguard party of Marxism-Leninism which has to be officially proclaimed in this very congress. This new success constitutes a turning point for Ethiopia to progress toward authentic socialism.

We wish that this great party will be serving the concrete interests of the Ethiopian people, who have been and are struggling to bring about progress for their motherland and to consolidate the unity within the party and masses. We are of the firm conviction that after the congress the Ethiopian people, proud of their vanguard party and incited by the spirit of sympathy, will be achieving further great successes — democracy and socialism.

Dear comrades and friends, Kampuchea has been a scene of wars against excessive exploitation regimes of colonialism, feudalism and imperialism. But the most cruel and barbarous one ever heard in the history of mankind was that of the genocide perpetrated by Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Kim Sampan, the docile puppets (?serving) the most expansionist hegemonistic and reactionary forces of the world.

Under that regime, the Kampuchean people underwent inumerable ordeals such as torture, starvation and particularly murder. After the historic victory of January 1979, the whole Kampuchean people were feverishly required to live in peace and deploy (?all out) efforts to the national defense and reconstruction under the wise leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea. [applause] During these past 5 years, the Kampuchean people have overcome many great difficulties and hardships and succeded in recording brilliant achievements in all fields. People's lives have been stabilized, economy and public health restored, education flourished [words indistinct] thanks to both material and moral aid provided by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries.

We have to point out that Socialist Ethiopia is one of the first countries which have recognized and continues to invariably support the People's Republic of Kampuchea in all international forums. This constitutes an important encouragement to the Kampuchean people who are still fighting for peace, justice and socialism.

We would also like to convey our profound gratitude to the PMAC, to the WPE Organizing, to the Ethiopian Government and people for their strong support to the People's Republic of Kampuchea. However, the [word indistinct] reactionary, in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces persist stubornly in undermining the rebirth of Kampuchea by using their sanctuaries based in the Thai territory.

They [word indistinct] against the peaceful life of our people trying to weaken the fraternal and (?militant) solidarity between the free Indochinese people so as to serve their adventurist policy of ambition expansionism, hegemonism in Southeast Asia. The tension prevailing along the Kampuchea-Thai border, the war escalation they are waging against Vietnam and the recent aggression and occupation of the Lao territory by the Thai Armed Forces characterize the evidence of their premeditated acts of aggression aimed at weakening the free Indochinese countries and reinstalling the Pol Pot genocidal regime in Kampuchea after they had suffered great losses in that part of the world.

Dear comrades and friends, the Kampuchean people, like other peace-loving peoples the world over, are very fond of a lasting peace [words indistinct] of national reconstruction as it has been stated in the fourth congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea in April 1981 and to bring back peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The constructive proposals put forward by the free Indochinese foreign ministers during their get-together in Vientiene on 2 and 3, 1984 [as heard], the partial withdrawal from Kampuchea of the Vietnamese [word indistinct] on 23 1984 were manifestations of goodwill of all people to live in peace.

We are determined to support all movements for disarmament and antinuclear war of the peace-loving forces the world over, and particularly the peace initiative advanced by the Soviet Union aimed at easing the tension prevailing in the world, reducing and eliminating the arms race in an attempt to save all human beings from nuclear holocaust and to bring back an atmosphere of mutual understanding between nations, regardless of their political and social beliefs. We always stand for initiatives to convert the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. We would like

to express our firm and invaluable solidarity with the peoples of Namibia and South Africa, headed by the SWAPO and ANC, we are determined to stand side-by-side with the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America who are striving to bring about peace, national independence, democracy and social progress within their respective countries.

We are convinced that the links of solidarity between our two parties and peoples of our countries — Kampuchea and Ethiopia — will serve to strengthen our fraternal friendship and mutual understanding. [applause] May I wish the congress great success! [applause] Long live the WPE; long live the solidarity and friendship between Kampuchea and Socialist Ethiopia! I thank you. [prolonged applause]

SOMALIA

Mogadishu Protests OAU Center in Addis Ababa

EA111531 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Commentary written by (Abd ar-Rahman Shidow Abdi) and read by (Mustafa Abdi Husayn): "Is It Right for the OAU Headquarters To Be a Cesspool and Home of Wild Beasts and Colonialists?"]

[Text] The OAU is the only organization that brings together all the countries of Africa. The aspirations and objectives behind the formation of the OAU were an attempt to spearhead the independence struggle of the colonized portions of Africa and for the independent countries to achieve economic and social progress. The other major guiding principles of forming the OAU were to create an atmosphere of cordial cooperation and understanding among the African countries and at the same time solve amicably any misunderstandings and friction that may arise among the member states.

However, one must ask: Has the OAU carried out its responsibility and (?achieved the) aspirations for which it was formed? Have the member states achieved their aims and objectives in the affairs of the OAU? Although the organization has made an attempt to implement its objectives since its inception, it has failed to fulfill its goals because of where its headquarters are situated in Addis Ababa, which has become a cesspool and center of wild beasts.

Addis Ababa is the base of the administration of black colonialism in Africa. Addis Ababa is the place where injustice, inhumanity, and dishonor are the order of the day.

Addis Ababa is where plots to create disunity and misunderstanding among the OAU member states are conceived and implemented. Also Addis Ababa is the center where the Kremlin's strategic and expansionist policy towards Africa is born and implemented. Addis Ababa is the headquarters of thousands of mercenaries ready to serve the interests of the Kremlin. These mercenaries, who are from Cuba, Libya, and other allies of the Soviet Union, are in Addis Ababa to destroy the unity of Africa and create friction and instability in Africa as a whole.

On the other hand, Addis Ababa has become the training base of terrorists ready to pounce on any portion of Africa which does not serve the interests of the Kremlin and its surrogates, such as Al-Qadhdhafi and Mengistu. The purpose of training the terrorists is to create tension and instability in all the countries of the Horn of Africa, as well as to harm the sovereignty and freedom of countries in the Horn of Africa to get the opportunity to implement the strategic policy of a superpower.

Since these are the characteristics of Addis Ababa, and the regime in power in Addis Ababa is worse than that of South Africa and is known for its violation of human rights, for the massacre of innocent Africans, and continues to unleash oppression on Africans, does it deserve to be the headquaters of the OAU? Does it deserve to be a center where African interests and affairs are discussed? Does Addis Ababa deserve to be the custodian of the OAU charter?

The answer to these questions is no, because the OAU is an organization with definite objectives and targets based on the interests of Africa. The African people, whether independent or colonized, look forward to the continued existence and achievements of the OAU. Therefore it is imperative for African leaders and other wise men to rethink the matter of location of OAU headquarters.

Worse than all these, and the (most) unfortunate thing to have befallen Africa, is Mengistu Haile Mariam's chairmanship of the OAU. Mengistu Haile Mariam is known to be a puppet of a superpower, the Soviet Union, and to represent the interests of the Kremlin leadership in Africa. Really, can he honestly serve the interests of Africa as the chairman of the OAU? The answer is no; he cannot be an honest OAU chairman.

Does Africa wish to destroy the only organization that brings unity to Africa? Is it in the interests of the African people for the continent to be divided at all times? Is it in the interests of the Africans for the continent to remain disunited? Is it in the African interests to be sacrificed to neocolonialism and recolonialization? Is it in the interests of Africa to have a new master who mercilessly loots its untapped natural resources?

Mengistu Haile Mariam, calling himself the chairman of the OAU, has masterminded untold miseries and plots against Africa.

Is it not Mengistu who continues to plot for the dismemberment of Africa? An example of this is the great effort he made to destroy the unity of the independent state of Chad. Mengistu openly sided with the rebel group led by Goukouni Oueddei and up to today has failed to recognize the independent and legitimate government of Chad led by President Hissein Habre.

Again, is it not Mengistu who continues to create tension and instability in the Horn of Africa? Is it not Mengistu who continues to serve anti-African masters? Since he took over the chairmanship of the OAU, Mengistu has unleashed unprovoked and naked land and air aggression against the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR]. While creating friction and instability in neighboring countries like the Republic of Sudan, Mengistu continues to plot against the Government of the Republic of

Sudan by training, arming, and supporting anti-Sudanese terrorists. [as heard]

Besides these maneuvers pursued and practiced by Mengistu Haile Mariam, which contradict the OAU Charter, the United Nations, and other international organizations, he is (also) the black colonizer who abrogates the just rights of the African people through colonial power, with assistance from foreign forces.

The question that lies before Africa is this: Does the OAU Charter provide a clause where a colonizer can be the OAU chairman? If a colonizer has been named chairman of the OAU, has the clause which stated that the organization will fight all forms of colonialism been removed from the charter? Has Africa moved away from its objectives and targets to struggle for the political and economic freedom of Africa?

Africa ought to review its objectives and priorities.

The SDR president, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, speaking about the OAU headquarters said that it is not appropriate for OAU headquarters to be in Addis Ababa which is a center of lawlessness, insecurity, inhumanity, injustice, and of a regime in power which continues to nurse a colonial, imperial, and expansionist mentality. Challe Siad added that intrigues manuevered by the Addis Ababa regime against Africa have created a bad plight and problems in some parts of the Continent of Africa. This is clearly illustrated, because since Mengistu became the chairman of the OAU tensions and misunderstandings have cropped up in many parts of Africa which are against the aims and objectives of the OAU. The president called on African leaders to once again review the site of the headquarters of the OAU and Mengistu's continued chairmanship of the continental organization.

SALF, WSLF Declare Opposition to Mengistu

EA121351 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] The Somali Abo Liberation Front [SALF] has declared its opposition to the new and deceptive ploys Mengistu and his collaborators are hatching in the Horn of Africa.

In a statement issued by its Mogadishu office today, the front said that in 10 years of misrule the Ethiopian regime has caused incalculable problems in the political, economic and security spheres while at the same time inflicting suffering in the form of massacres, pillage and [word indistinct] on the progressive Ethiopian people and the nationalities colonized by it. It is also estimated that hundreds of thousands of people are languishing in jail.

The SALF statement adds that when the black Abyssinian colonialists found it impossible to quell the bitter struggles for freedom being waged against them, they resorted to mounting air raids on civilian houses and killing innocent people, particularly children, women and old people. This resulted in the flight of numerous new refugees to neighboring countries.

The front went on to say that while the so-called party was being organized the regime undertook a campaign to hunt down progressive-minded people, religious Ethiopians as well as various nationalities. The 10-year program for the future and Mengistu's promises are aimed at nothing but cheating the colonized nationalities and progressive-minded Ethiopians and are at the same time aimed at blinding the world public toward the insurmountable problems that have been created in this region.

The SALF calls on the world and the progressive forces in the world to be alert to the wicked measures undertaken by the regime to destroy the nationalities opposed to its policies and colonialism.

In another development, hundreds of Western Somali Liberation Front [WSLF] members took to the streets of Mogadishu today to demonstrate against the creation of the so-called party, whose main objective is to further oppress the people under Abyssinian colonialism. The freedom fighters who were led by the front's leaders took part in demonstrations coinciding with the 10th anniversary of the so-called Abyssinian revolution. They passed along the long road linking the WSLF headquarters and the Ahmad Gureh monument shouting slogans such as, "Let Western Somalia be free." At the same time they strongly condemned the Addis Ababa regime and the powers it has become subservient to and who now [words indistinct].

In a speech to the freedom fighters at the Ahmad Gureh monument the acting WSLF leader, Challe Abdi Ismail, said [words indistinct] and called on the international community to be aware of the crisis in the Horn. He called strongly for the withdrawal of foreign forces from the Horn of Africa. Challe Abdi also called on African leaders to start thinking about removing the OAU headquarters from Addis Ababa since it has now become the center for hatching schemes against Africa and betraying the rights of the liberation movements.

TANZANIA

ANSA: Nyerere Accuses Reagan of Backing Pretoria

AU122003 Rome ANSA in English 1950 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] (ANSA) Arusha, Tanzania, September 12 — Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere urged the European ten to cease helping South Africa dominate its neighbors in Southern Africa in an interview granted on the fringe of a recent meeting of the Socialist International in this Tanzanian city. According to Nyerere, who is president and spokesman of the "Frontline" States against Pretoria, the South African strategy which the EC nations are aiding and abetting is designed to ensure its hegemony in the area through a "constellation of satellite countries".

"We oppose this strategy", he told ANSA, "and we hope the European countries, even those without a socialist government, will realize we expect their support in stopping South Africa from using its economic and military power to dominate the countries of Southern Africa".

One upshot of the meeting here, from which the Italian socialists, now in power with four allies in Rome, were absent, was a

statement condemning all forms of European acquiescence towards Pretoria's policies. Nyerere also accused the Reagan administration of supplying "full-fledged assistance" to the apartheid regime in South Africa, making the Pretoria government "extremely arrogant".

"In fact, South Africa never had any intention of getting out of Namibia..." the veteran Third World socialist leader said. "Thanks to international pressures, it would have been possible to force (Pretoria) to observe Security Council resolution ordering it to withdraw".

"But, having got thus far, the United States has become South Africa's ally", he said, pointing out that Pretoria continues its occupation of southern Angola and its destabilization of Southern Africa.

Asked about the recent agreement between Libya and Morocco and its repercussions for the future of the Western Sahara, Nyerere said Tanzania will stand by its support for recognition of the Polisario Front and the area's right to independence under certain conditions. He also said he thought that the OAU summit scheduled on November 12-15 would go ahead as planned and attract the quorum needed to open its discussions.

Turning to Tanzanian affairs, he was asked why in Tanzania's socialist government, no woman holds an important post and whether a woman could one day become Tanzania's prime minister. In reply, Nyerere asked how many women ministers there are in the Italian Government. Just one, Senator Franca Falcucci, who has the portfolio for education, he was told.

"Shame on you!" exclaimed the Tanzanian leader. "We have two — A. Makinda as minister of state at the Prime Minister's Office responsible for social and labor problems, and G. Mowgela as minister of state for cultural affairs and sport".

"As for a woman prime minister, give us time, we'll have one, one day".

Asked about the possibility of a papal visit to Tanzania, Nyerere, a practising Catholic, replied by asking whether Pope John Paul II had expressed a wish to visit this East African state. He added that, generally speaking, a decision is reached by the local bishops and the Vatican. The local government only steps in with a formal invitation when this agreement "at the church level" has already been achieved.

CHAD

Hissein Habre Receives France's Guy Penne

AB121953 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Guy Penne, President Francois Mitterrand's adviser, was the first to be received by President Hissein Habre this morning. At the end of the meeting Mr Penne did not make any statement to the press. Before his private meeting with the head of state, the French envoy was received by Lassou Gouara, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation. Though nothing filtered out of the meeting, it is likely that the Chadian problem and attempts to solve it were at the center of the talks.

GABON

Bongo on Conditions for Meeting With RSA's Botha

AB121255 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 0630 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] An exclusive interview granted by Gabonese President Omar Bongo to the Senegalese daily newspaper *LE SOLEIL* was published yesterday morning in Dakar. This was an important interview since the Gabonese head of state very clearly expressed his opinion about the latest developments in South Africa. Talking about all contingencies that could help in any evolution of the South African problem, Mr Bongo said he was prepared to meet with the South African head of state — former Prime Minister Pieter Willem Botha — but not under any condition. Listen to the Gabonese president recalling his statement concerning this very important point in an interview with Africa No 1:

[Begin Bongo recording] This is exactly what I said: Yes, I agree to meet with him if he asks me and if he makes proposals that are likely to lead to a just and long-lasting peace. These proposals must take into account the multiparty conference on Namibia as well as the Lusaka accords. If these conditions are met, I do not see why I should not meet with Mr Botha in order to listen to him and tell him, for my part, my opinions. However, there is no question of any such meeting at the moment since no request has been made for it. And I must stress that we in Gabon have never received any request from the South African prime minister — who is now president of the Republic of South Africa — to visit Gabon. This is why I am making this statement. [end recording]

Bongo Comments on Goals of Trip to Japan

OW130359 Tokyo KYODO in English 0353 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Libreville, Sept 12, KYODO — Gabon's President Albert Bernard Bongo said Wednesday he will make an official visit to Japan September 18-21 to strengthen relations of economic cooperation between the two countries.

Meeting a KYODO reporter at his office, Bongo said his previous two unofficial visits to Tokyo have failed to produce any concrete results on economic cooperation. But this time, the president said, he wants to reach concrete agreements with Japan on expansion of trade and technical cooperation as well as long-term Japanese loans to his country.

Bongo, who took office in 1967, said Gabon can supply oil and uranium to Japan while it wants to have Japanese technology on dam construction and cultural exchanges with Japan. Gabon, a former French colony, is a leading oil producing country in Africa and is also rich in uranium and other mineral resources.

He said while in Japan he would call for more Japanese investment in his country.

ZAIRE

Briefs

New Envoy From Indonesia — Kinshasa, 12 Sep (AZAP) — Mr Taufik Rakhmat, the new Indonesian ambassador to Zaire with residence in Dakar, Senegal, is expected this Thursday in Kinshasa on his way from Libreville, Gabon. The Indonesian diplomat, who will spend 5 days in Zaire, is bringing a message from his president to Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko. During his stay, Mr Taufik will also pay courtesy calls on the two secretaries of state for foreign affairs and international cooperation. The jurisdiction of the Indonesian ambassador to Senegal also includes Zaire. [Text] [*Kinshasa AZAP in French 1902 GMT 12 Sep 84 AB*]

Air Afrique Flight Personnel on Strike

AB122129 Paris AFP in French 1725 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Abidjan, 12 Sep (AFP) — The flight personnel — pilots and technicians — of the multinational company Air Afrique started a 72-hour strike this morning, a reliable source disclosed in Abidjan, where the company's headquarters are located.

Air Afrique is presently suffering from serious financial difficulties. Mr Aoussou Koffi, the Ivorian managing director of the company, announced last June that he would set up a rationalization program demanding some lay-offs and reduction in salaries. The personnel have blamed the management at that time and threatened to go on strike.

According to information from the personnel on strike, it seems that they oppose the management's plans to strictly apply the Ivorian legislation on contracts between flight personnel and Air Afrique. It was learned from the same sources that the management has decided to consider any refusal to work as a pure and simple breach of contract.

Several flights were cancelled this morning because of the strike, including the Paris flight via Lome, according to a reliable source. Nevertheless, Air Afrique tried to charter an Air Ivoire Fokker F-28 plane to ensure its coastal flights on Wednesday to Cotonou, Lome, Abidjan, Monrovia, Conakry, and Dakar. Still, dozens of people could not take their flights. The multinational company currently comprises 10 member states: Benin, Togo, CAR, Chad, Congo, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Burkina, and Ivory Coast.

GUINEA

Agreement With USSR on Agricultural Projects

AB120740 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1945 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Major Alseny Fofana, member of the Military Committee for National Redress and minister of agriculture, held a working session with a Soviet delegation today at the Nations' Palace. This working session was centered on a draft agreement on a multidimensional project which will be implemented in our country by the Soviet Union. This project is a follow-up of the talks Maj Alseny Fofana held with the Soviet authorities during his visit to Moscow last June. The talks began at 0900 at the Nations' Palace with a welcoming speech by the minister of agriculture. (?Petr Ivanovich Konakov), head of a department of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and head of the delegation, responded by explaining the aims of his mission. He stated the various sectors concerned by the draft agreement: a mechanized agricultural center, national and regional seed selection centers, a maintainance garage for agricultural equipment and vehicles, as well as some agricultural units.

The draft agreement also provides for the rehabilitation of the Obeka mining installations and the dredging of the (?Kimekoni) River, electric power generation, and the rehabilitation of the Kumbaya concrete production unit.

To finance those projects, the Soviet Union will give our government 95 million rubles, which is worth $120 million, of which $25 million is to be reimbursed in local currency. The head of the Soviet delegation also expressed his country's desire to build in Conakry two office buildings, one for the staff of the Soviet Embassy's economic section and the other for the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources and Forestry and the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock.

The minister of agriculture for his part promised the Soviet delegation to convey their views to President Lansana Conte. He also reaffirmed our country's desire to strengthen the bonds of cooperation with the Soviet Union on a new and sound basis to the mutual benefit of both parties.

It should be noted that the Soviet delegation comprised seven members and that our minister of agriculture was accompanied by the top officials of his department. The talks, which were characterized as fruitful, ended at 1000.

IVORY COAST

President Houphouet-Boigny Visits France

For Abidjan reportage on the visit to France by President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, including his meeting with President Francois Mitterrand, see the France section of the 13 September Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

LIBERIA

Political Party Registration Period May Last 3 Months

AB121457 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] The Special Elections Commission [Secom] says no deadline has been set for the registration of political parties in Liberia. Amidst rumors that there is a deadline to limit party registration to the end of September, Secom's acting Chairman Albert Whyte told the *DAILY OBSERVER* yesterday that the registration process alone may take about 3 months. Observers believe that the rumors may have emanated from recent remarks made by the Secom chairman, Emmett Harmon, that there should be no campaigning by prospective parties before registration. Mr Whyte said Secom was aware of the need for poltical parties to be given ample time to go out into the various counties of their choice and canvas for membership.

Credentials Issued

AB121458 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] The Special Elections Commission [Secom] is issuing out letters of credence to party representatives who have partly satisfied preregistration requirements. The letters, which will be presented to the superintendents of various counties, will formally introduce the party representatives to the superintendents

of various counties and authorize the representatives to carry on political activities in the area without hindrance. Asked why a letter was necessary, acting Secom Chairman Albert T. Whyte said that without such a letter, the politicians could be harassed for holding what could be described as an unauthorized meeting.

NIGERIA

Idiagbon: FMG 'Concerned' About Traditional Rulers

AB121350 Lagos NAN in English 1132 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Ibadan, Sept 11 (NAN) — The chief of staff, Supreme Headquarters, Brigadier Tunde Idiagbon, said in Ibadan today that the Federal Military Government [FMG] was concerned about some traditional rulers who debased their institution by proliferating chieftaincy titles and confering them on undeserving subjects.

In a message to more than 100 traditional rulers attending a national conference on their roles in the government of the country, Brig Idiagon said "by their action they have unwittingly eroded the importance and reverence attached to the entire chieftaincy institution". He said that people who had made the least contribution to the society and those "whose sources of wealth are suspended [as received] and even known crooks and acknowledged looters of the national coffers are made to be proud recipients of traditional chieftaincy titles".

The chief of staff also accused some of the traditional rulers of bestowing the title to serve the cause of nepotism, which he described as a manifestation of indiscipline. He then called on the rulers "to critically re-examine the criteria for awarding the chieftaincy titles to ensure that recipients are truely deserving". Brig Idiagbon also told them to ensure that acts prejudicial to the "achievement of true national unity, peace and prosperity are not rewarded with such titles".

In the message, read on his behalf by the Oyo military governor, Lieutenant Colonel Oladayo Popoola, Brig Idiagbon emphasized the determination of the present administration to restore the dignity of the traditional rulers, which he said was lost during the civilian era. He appealed to them to refrain from doing anything that could tarnish their image or embarrass the government.

Earlier, in an address, the acting vice-chancellor of the University of Ibadan, Prof Ayo Banjo, said that the conference had offered them an opportunity to re-examine the process of the traditional rulers' involvement in the administration of the country. He said that proper definition of their role should be found to preserve the dignity of their office and make them provide a reponsible leadership.

The conference, which will last four days, is organized by the University of Ibadan Institute of African Studies. It is being attended by the emir of Zaria, the Obi of Onitsha, the alake of Egba and the oba of Benin, among other traditional rulers.

Buhari Message to Bishops on Role of Religion Groups

AB121330 Lagos NAN in English 1100 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Port Harcourt, Sept 12 (NAN) — The head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, said yesterday in a message to the conference of Catholic bishops of Nigeria being held in Port Harcourt that religious groups had a role to play in fostering the philosophy of the war against indiscipline.

Maj Gen Buhari said that the enormity of the socioeconomic problems facing the country should be solved by everybody and expressed the hope that government and religious organisations would be involved in the co-operative venture of advancing the cause of social and moral upliftment of the masses.

Maj Gen Buhari said that the government would continue to allow freedom of worship and association, provided such freedom was excercised with due regard to "our laws, national interests and sovereignty". He also said that the government would continue to cultivate understanding among different religious groups in the country in order to foster mutual understanding and national consciousness.

The message was read on his behalf by the bishop of Idah, Bishop Ephriam Obot.

In his address to the conference, the bishop of Jos, who is also the vice-president of the Catholic Bishops Conference, Bishop Gabriel Ganaka, called on Catholics in the state and the government to work for the success of the Catholic Institute of West Africa, sited in Port Harcourt.

16-Man British Trade Delegation Expected

AB121538 Lagos NAN in English 1528 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Lagos, Sept 12 (NAN) — A 16-man trade mission, sponsored by the London Chamber of Commerce, is expected in Nigeria on Saturday for a one-week visit, the commercial attache in the British High Commission, Mr Mark Cates, said in Lagos today.

He told the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) that the mission, which is expected to be led by Mr John Dorael, secretary of the London Chamber of Commerce, would explore possibilities of putting a wider range of products into the Nigerian market. Mr Cates said that the mission's areas of interest would include food processing, as well as power generation and transmission. Others are water resources, supply and distribution, transport and communications, pharmaceutical, health and hospital products, raw materials and spare parts, he added. The mission is expected to leave Nigeria for Ghana on Sept 22.

Doctors Group Strikes, Denounces Working Conditions

AB110930 Lagos NAN in English 0825 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Lagos, Sept. 10 (NAN) — The 2,000 strong National Association of Resident Doctors of Nigeria (NARD), with memberships spread over 17 institutions, today began an indefinite strike in protest against their working conditions and lack of drugs and equipment in specialist and teaching hospitals in the country.

The national president of the association, Dr Wole Atoyebi, in a news conference held at the Lagos University Teaching Hospital (LUTH), today said that the strike was undertaken by the association to draw the Federal Military Government's attention to the "utter neglect that our health services have been subjected to." Dr Atoyebi said that though the present shortage of drugs in the hospitals did not start under the present administration, the association regretted that the military administration had not accorded health its rightful place on the priority list. [passage indistinct]

He said that if that country had only 100 naira to spend, five naira of the amount should be budgetted for health. He referred to the WHO's recommendation that 5 per cent of national budgets be allocated to health instead of the 1.9 per cent the government now allocates to it. He said that "our fight is not for personal gains but for the teeming poor people of this country," adding that only the rich had access to health facilities while 98 percent of the population could not afford it. "We want this corrective regime to correct the lopsided priority table in the budgetary allocations," he said.

Dr Atoyebi said that members of the association were not prepared to work without the "wherewithal of reasonable medical practice," and could no longer remain "frustrated, over-worked, and unpaid for several months." He said that members of the association at the Jos University Teaching Hospital had their last salary in April while their counterparts at LUTH received their June and July salaries recently.

Commodore Patrick Koshoni, the minister of health, had at the weekend told the NARD members that some of their requests could only be fulfilled by the government in December. Meanwhile, the secretary of the Nigerian Medical Association (NMA), Dr S.O. Lawal, said today that the NMA, which is a mother body of the NARD, might soon join the strike in sympathy with the NARD. Consultants at LUTH are also to meet this evening to discuss their line of action.

And in Ibadan, hundreds of patients who turned up for treatment at public hospitals went home unattended to as a result of the strike by resident doctors. Correspondents of the NEWS OF NIGERIA, (NAN) who visited Adeoy Hospital, report that outpatients were the most hard hit as many people who had arrived at the hospital at about 6 am waited endlessly for doctors' attention. At the university college hospital, none of the resident doctors attended to patients while consultants were treating only those already admitted in the hospital wards.

Reports from Bendel also said that members of the association at the University of Benin Teaching Hospital did not attend to patients in compliance with the directive from its national body. Services at the hospital were (?largely) affected, especially at the general outpatient department. A NAN correspondent who visited the hospital learnt that the association, made up of non-consultant doctors, constituted about 75 per cent of the total number of working doctors engaged at the hospital. A highly placed hospital official, who chose to be anonymous, described the body as the life wire of health care delivery at the hospital. He said that if their action continued, it might lead to stoppage of admissions and premature discharge of patients at the hospital.

Reports from Maiduguri said that nurses were seen attending to patients following the strike by resident doctors. [Words indistinct] hospital told NAN that the hospital authorities were going to meet to discuss the situation with a view to alleviating the suffering of patients.

Paper Calls for Restraint

AB111020 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 11 Sep 84

[From the press review]

[Text] The *NIGERIAN TIDE* comments on the strike action embarked upon by the National Association of Resident Doctors in the country. The paper explains that the doctors' demand for improvement in the country's health care service is appropriate, but the *TIDE*, however, maintains that since the nation's economy is unhealthy, the doctors should exercise some restraint.

OBSERVER Disapproves of Action

AB121250 Lagos International Service in English 1030 GMT 12 Sep 84

[From the press review]

[Text] The *NIGERIAN OBSERVER* discusses the ongoing strike action embarked upon by the National Association of Resident Doctors of Nigeria. It believes that there are problems with the country's health system but it does not endorse the action adopted by the doctors to improve the situation. The *OBSERVER* advises that the only reasonable solution to the problem is an amicable negotiation by the two parties.

Togolese Minister Arrives With Message From Eyadema

AB121643 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] The Togolese interior minister, Mr Kpotivi Tevi-Djidjogbe Lacle, has arrived in Lagos to deliver a special message from his country's leader, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, to the head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari. Mr Lacle was received at the Murtala Muhammad Airport by External Affairs Minister Dr Ibrahim Gambari.

ANGOLA

Jorge Denies Official Contacts With UNITA

MB121142 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Comrade Paulo Teixeira Jorge, the minister of external affairs, today gave an interview to Radio France International in which he discussed the real situation in Angola, which is constantly distorted in the Western world and France in particular. The Radio France Internationale newsman wanted to know precisely what UNITA's strength is in Angola, and if there is confirmation of rumors about eventual contacts between our government and the puppet group.

[Begin recording] Well, as you know, we are faced with an undeclared war by the Pretoria regime. This undeclared war is based on a number of pretexts, one of which is due to the fact — they say — that Angola harbors SWAPO bases and that because there is an ongoing war in Namibia. South Africa understood that it should cross not only its own borders, but also those of Namibia, which constitutes a flagrant violation of international law. Moreover, there is also the support which the Pretoria regime is giving to the gang of puppets and counterrevolutionaries which is carrying out its mission in Angola.

The reality of the matter is that for some time since the increase in threats of aggression, armed invasions, and bombings, the South African Army has carried out these threats in order to open the way for the counterrevolutionary gangs, and our Armed Forces have found themselves confronting the South African Army. South Africa made use of these confrontations to clandestinely infiltrate UNITA gangsters to create instability in the territory, as well as to contribute to economic collapse, which was one of the objectives, and finally, the major objective, which is pursued by the Pretoria regime and has the blessing of the current U.S. Administration: the overthrow of the Angolan regime.

In military terms, South Africa today believes or recognizes that it will not in any way attain its objectives through military action, and the very gang of counterrevolutionaries has also already realized that they will not attain their objectives through the military means, thus somewhat explaining the proliferation of news that this counterrevolutionary gang has contacted the Angolan Government, and even attempts to spread the nation that it has contacts with a part of, or elements, or Angolan officials in the Central Committee or the Government.

What is curious, however, is that while he [Savimbi] says this on one side, if one reads the recent *JEUNE AFRIQUE* interview, he also says that he has no official contacts with Luanda and that officially he has contacts with a number of people whose names he will not disclose not to place them in danger. The truth is that there is one position on this issue: The MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee has clearly stated that the possibility of contact and talks is not at all viable because neither our party nor our government will be prepared to sit down or negotiate with a group of bandits and traitors. The position is clear. [words indistinct] [end recording]

UNITA Releases Communique on Recent Operations

PA121809 Paris AFP in Spanish 1655 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Lisbon, 12 Sep (AFP) — The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) — armed opposition to the Luanda regime — announced in this capital today that it killed 426 Angolan soldiers and 43 Cubans, and downed three MiG's belonging to Angola between 2 and 10 September in six of that country's provinces.

In the communique received at the AFP office in Lisbon, the movement, led by Jonas Savimbi, also announced having downed three MiG's of the Angolan Air Force: the first on 9 September in Munhango Region, Luso Province, in the eastern part of the country, and the remaining two in Bie Province in the central-south section of Angola.

During the operations that took place in the Provinces of Luanda and Uige (north), Bie (central-south), Moxico (East), Lunda (northeast), and Kuando Kubango (south), the guerrillas — according to the UNITA communique — captured 64 government troops and destroyed three armored vehicles and 38 automobiles.

UNITA reported that it sustained 10 dead, 37 wounded, and 9 missing in that period.

BOTSWANA

BNF To Ask Another Election in Gaborone South

MB121939 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] The main opposition, the Botswana National Front [BNF], said today that it will petition the high court for a reelection in the Gaborone South constituency because of what the party says were election irregularities.

The BNF leader, Dr Kenneth Koma, lost the seat to the vice president, Mr Peter Mmusi, during the general election on Saturday. The elections superviser, Mr Festus Mogae, said, however, that his office had not received any complaint from the BNF about the elections. He explained in any case that any party had a legal right to bypass his office and lodge a complaint with the high court directly.

Four BNF members, among them the party's secretary general, Mr Mareledi Giddie, and the new BNF member of parliament for Gaborone North, Mr Maitshwarelo Dabutha, claimed this morning that some of their voters and those of other opposition parties were turned away at the polling station because the time had expired. On this issue, Mr Magae questioned how the BNF could know who the people would have voted for before they had actually cast their vote. He recalled that in fact the voting deadline was extended to 8:30 pm in some constituencies. Mr Mogae said such a complaint was flimsy.

The BNF officials also claimed that Mr Mmusi intimidated counting officers at the Gaborone Town Hall so that there would

be no recount. Mr Mogae explained that if the BNF had logged a complaint then, the query would have been attended to.

According to more BNF claims, many people who voted in Gaborone were under the voting age of 21. In more charges against the ruling party, the BNF demanded that their parliamentary candidate for Tswapong North, Mr James Olesitse, be returned unopposed since, as they alleged, the Botswana Democratic Party, [BDP], Mr (Mutsa) Mwako, was nominated by someone under the age of 21.

The BNF has further charged that there was a practical example of rigging the elections since returning officers for Gaborone South were called to meet at the office of the president even before the counting was over, although the announcement was later rescinded. The opposition party called for an all-party electoral commission to prevent what they described as corruption in the counting of ballots. The BNF has complained that the BDP should not have the sole access to the custody of ballot boxes since this may cause problems.

In the meantime, Mr Dabutha has laid out his strategy when he enters parliament. He says his first motion will be to introduce a bill calling for the use of Setswana as the medium of debate in the house.

LESOTHO

Need for Mutual Confidence Stressed in Security Pacts

MB121846 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Station commentary: "Mutual Confidence and Good Faith"]

[Text] Mutual confidence and good faith are essential prerequisites for viable relationships in family affairs, in politics, and in relationships among states. Without trust, respect, and mutual confidence, international relationships in particular are endangered by suspicions, bad faith, and destruction of the integrity of the actual intentions of government.

There are politicians in Lesotho who, on the basis of dubious arguments, criticize the government for the status of relations between Lesotho and South Africa. On [word indistinct] grounds they allege that the people of South Africa do not have confidence in the assurance for peace of the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan unless those assurances are formulated into a signed agreement.

The people of South Africa have no basis for fears about the good faith of Dr Jonathan's words. Local politicians know full well that government sticks to its public pledges, but then a curious situation is developing in Southern Africa. On 11 September, the president of Angola is quoted to have complained in Paris that South Africa had not kept its promise to withdraw its troops from Angolan territory and President Jose Eduardo dos Santos further urged increased economic and diplomatic pressure, in his words, on Pretoria.

According to REUTERS, President dos Santos made these comments at a press conference after a 2-day official visit to France. He said that despite the accord signed in Lusaka last February between Angola and South Africa, South African forces were still in Angola's southern province of Cunene. That agreement provided for the withdrawal of South African forces from Angola's territory and Angola's commitment to prevent SWAPO, which is waging a guerrilla war to free Namibia from South African control, from occupying the vacated Angolan territory. Now President dos Santos of Angola says that the Lusaka Accord is not being respected by South Africa.

But that is not all. In Arusha, Tanzania, the conference of the Socialist International was informed that bandits of the Mozambique National Resistance were still operating from bases in South Africa and with the support of certain forces in South Africa against the government of Samora Machel of Mozambique despite the Nkomati Accord.

The Angolan Air Force Commander, Henrique Carreira, told the Portuguese news agency, ANOP, that South Africa was trying to stall talks on the independence of Namibia in the hope that the Government of Angola would collapse. Reports indicate that even the Government of Mozambique is facing a similar situation.

These two countries have signed pacts and now the complaint is that the provisions of the agreements are not being respected by one party. We at Radio Lesotho are not in a position to make an effectual evaluation of the facts of the situation in Angola and Mozambique. But the fact that complaints about respect of the agreements signed are being made in conferences and to the press is the (?telling) commentary about the durability of agreements signed in the absence of mutual confidence and good faith and under conditions that point to duress. In fact the only visible result of these agreements is the frustration of the activities of SWAPO and the ANC.

MALAWI

Thai Envoy Discusses Diplomatic Relations

MB130733 Blantyre Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] The Thai ambassador at large Mr (Tei Phenagi), this morning called on his excellency the life president ngwazi, Dr Kamuzu Banda, at State House in Zomba, to deliver an official proposal from the Kingdom of Thailand for the establishment of diplomatic relations between Malawi and Thailand.

Speaking to the Malawi Broadcasting Corporation after calling on the life president, Mr (Tei Phenagi) said that his government had been attracted by Malawi's realistic foreign policy and practical internal programs which, he said, were similar to those of Thailand. (Mr Phenagi) said through the formal relationship the two countries could jointly pursue further various areas of human endeavor such as agriculture, fisheries, and technical cooperation for the benefit of the peoples of Malawi and Thailand.

MAURITIUS

News Report on Diego Garcia Draws Official Inquiry

AB121549 Paris AFP in French 1436 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Port Louis, 12 Sep (AFP) — Through the intermediary of the Mauritian High Commission in Great Britain, the Mauritian Government has asked the British Government for "explanations" following a report published by the weekly *SUNDAY TIMES* on Diego Garcia on 2 September 1984.

According to Anil Gayan, Mauritian minister of foreign affairs, the article in question said that "the character of Diego Garcia had changed. The *SUNDAY TIMES* article asserted that Diego Garcia is indeed an American (military) base, in spite of British denials, because intense military activity is going on around and on the island. Fourteen battleships are permanently stationed in Diego Garcia (?harbor) (...) ready to intervene at any time." "Dozens of battleships and submarines refuel there. the 3-mile long tarmac has been extended and reinforced to receive thousands of bombers and reconnaissance planes both day and night," the *SUNDAY TIMES* said.

MOZAMBIQUE

Combat Death of Tomas Mourned by Central Committee

MB130647 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] The Frelimo Party Central Committee and the People's Assembly Standing Commission have issued a communique in which they announce with deep regret the death in combat of Zacarias Tomas, member of the Central Committee, deputy of the People's Assembly, and first secretary and administrator of Marromeu District in Sofala Province.

According to the communique, on 8 September a group of armed bandits attempted to seize the headquarters of Marromeu District. Soon after the first signs of enemy action, Zacarias Tomas made sure that the residents were placed in safe locations. Once this task was accomplished, Zacarias Tomas proceeded to where the Mozambique Armed Forces were engaged in direct combat with the enemy.

The communique of the Frelimo Party Central Committee and the People's Assembly Standing Commission states that when he was on the firing line, holding a weapon and actively participating in the combat, Zacarias Tomas was fatally wounded by an explosion. The communique stresses that the heroic death of Comrade Zacarias Tomas was the culmination of a life entirely dedicated to the cause of the people, fatherland and revolution.

Zacarias Tomas, who was born on 22 March 1933 in Machanga District of Sofala Province, had been a Frelimo militant since 1967, when he involved himself in the mobilization of youngsters for the forces of national liberation. In 1970 he was arrested by the International Police and of Defense of the State/Directorate General for Securty and sent to Machava jail, where he remained for 2 years. After his release he carried out the patriotic task to which he had committed himself.

The communique adds, "in expressing to the grieved family the profound feelings of all our people, and conveying the most heartfelt condolences, the Central Committee and the People's Assembly Standing Commission praise the extolling example that has marked the life of Comrade Zacarias Tomas."

The communique ends by stating that while mourning this irreparable loss, we are encouraged by the profound belief that his example will last generations and generations in the memory of all the Mozambicans.

Machel Says Nonproducing Firms Cannot Be Supported

MB121346 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] President Samora Machel said in Maputo yesterday that the state cannot continue to bear the financial weight of enterprises which produce little or nothing. The Mozambican head of state said this when he visited the Maputo International Trade Fair for the third time yesterday. Accordingly, President Samora Machel underlined that there was a need for urgent measures to put an end to this serious situation. Field Marshal Samora Machel visited a number of national pavillions where he talked to directors and sector heads of factories and state and private enterprises.

NAMIBIA

Angola SWAPO Bases 'Not Immune to Destruction'

MB121526 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] The administrator general of South-West Africa, Dr Willie van Niekerk, says SWAPO bases in Angola are not immune to destruction. He was speaking at Oshakati at a medal parade of the police counterinsurgency unit, Koevoet. SWAPO, he said, had been invited repeatedly to take part democratically in the constitutional process in South-West Africa, but the organization had decided at its meeting in Luanda last month to persist with its armed onslaught.

Nujoma Interviewed on Crocker Visit; RSA Conflict

MB122007 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 12 Sep 84

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The visit to Southern Africa last week by America's assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, has done little to reduce criticism by Black Africa of President Reagan's policies in the region. For example, at last week's Socialist International meeting in Arusha, Northern Tanzania, Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Robert Mugabe accused the Americans of cheating the countries of the region and of trying to force them to accept South Africa's policies.

Sam Nujoma, the leader of SWAPO, which is fighting a South African presence in Namibia, was at the Arusha conference. Martin Lennart asked him what he thought of the America's current policies toward Southern Africa:

[Begin recording] [Nujoma] Chester Crocker is around Southern Africa here, and he has been creating the impression that everything is moving and that they are trying to narrow the differences between South Africa and SWAPO but as far as we can reach in the minds of the racist South Africa regime, they have no intention whatsoever to relinquish their colonial domination over Namibia, and certainly the war will continue with intensity, whether Reagan wants it or not, or Botha wants it or not. Certainly, Namibia will be free. It may not be today, but certainly we are confident that under the protracted armed liberation struggle, Namibia will certainly be free.

[Lennart] As the last round of talks in Cape Verde Islands followed quite soon after the collapse of the Lusaka talks, did you think that there was going to be a good chance of a successful outcome to those talks?

[Nujoma] We had the impression that the South African Government representatives would be more open, since they had not brought the puppets with them as they did in Lusaka. But we were rather put out to note that they behaved in the same way they behaved in Lusaka. They were literally demanding SWAPO to surrender. We are not prepared to surrender!

[Lennart] How much longer do you think it is going to be before Namibia is independent?

[Nujoma] Well, it depends on how we are able to inflict casualties on the racist South African troops, and make the economic situation difficult for the minority white racists in Namibia.

[Lennart] So you think casualties are definitely going to increase now in Namibia?

[Nujoma] Definitely, the war will be intensified.

[Lennart] How do you feel about the level of support you are getting from the outside world now. At the Socialist International, there were lots of expressions of support from the socialist parties of Western Europe. But of course, there are a lot of areas that they are not in power. How do you think the level of support from the Western world now is concerning your cause?

[Nujoma] I must say that we have considerable support, politically and diplomatically, from the international community as a whole, including the Western, capitalist Europe. And there is no doubt that this expression of solidarity and support will certainly be followed also by material and other humanitarian support from the Socialist International parties and governments. [end recording]

SWAPO Circulates Alledged RSA Intelligence Report

NC130945 Paris AFP in English 0930 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Paris, Sept 13 (AFP) — A document being circulated here today by the Namibian nationalist movement SWAPO, and purporting to come from the South African military authorities in Namibia, gives details of SWAPO sabotage and subversion in the territory. Marked confidential, it records the minutes of a conference of security forces intelligence held in Windhoek on May 17 and 18.

It says that factors threatening security in South West Africa (Namibia) include SWAPO (South West Africa People's Organisation), the United Nations, foreign media, Amnesty International, churches and priests, Jehovah's Witnesses, and "leftist groups". "Press freedom" is also seen as a security threat, especially the outspoken weekly, *THE WINDHOEK OBSEVER*, "a copy of which is found on almost every dead terrorist". Subversive activities are carried out not only by SWAPO and communist countries but also by Western intelligence organisations such as the American Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and Britain's MI-6, the document says. Other Southern African nations such as Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe are also implicated.

According to the document, sabotage by SWAPO and "other leftist and rightwing organisations" has become "a constant feature in South West Africa". The document lists several SWAPO acts of sabotage carried out both in the so-called operational zone and in "traditional white areas".

It says SWAPO ideology is based on communism and uses subversion as its chief weapon, exploiting "the structures of democracy in South-West Africa" for its own benefit. The document says that women may be used to carry out espionage activities and warns that drugs could make people vulnerable to SWAPO "manipulation". It also warns that because of the link between SWAPO and the banned anti-apartheid organisation — the African National Congress — the Namibian movement "could be well equipped with sophisticated sabotage ware".

It adds: "There is enough evidence that SWAPO can transport explosives in such a way that even the checkpoints cannot detect them." The document, which experts say contains expressions actually used by the security forces, asserts that SWAPO is "well established inside the country and operates on a wide arena to obtain information on a wide range of issues".

SOUTH AFRICA

More Violence Erupts in Soweto on Biko Anniversary

Demonstrators Dispersed With Teargas

MB121220 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1214 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 12, SAPA — Police in Soweto and Katlehong dispersed demonstrating youths today, the anniversary of

the 1977 death in detention of black-consciousness leader Steve Biko. Police used tear smoke to disperse a crowd of youths in Soweto this morning after they gathered outside Regina Mundi church.

Police spokesman Lt Tom Jefferson said that, at 11 am, about 50 placard-waving youths gathered in front of Regina Mundi. They tried to encourage others to join them. The police fired tearsmoke cannisters into the crowd. About 150 youths marched towards Katlehong police station this morning and were dispersed by police using tear smoke and rubber bullets. No injuries were reported and no arrests made in either incident, Lt Jefferson said.

Police in Pretoria reported sporadic stone throwing in Soweto, with teargas used on one occasion against youths who had set fire to a delivery van.

Stone Throwing, Arson Reported

MB121944 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1900 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Several incidents of stone throwing and police action have been reported from Soweto this evening. This follows incidents of violence and arson in the townships on the 7th anniversary of the death in detention of Steve Biko. Police Media Liaison officer Lieutenant (Louwrens) says this evening police were forced to take action at a bottle store in the township.

[Begin recording] Rioting youths gathered and threw stones at the bottle store and at the policeman on duty, and he fired a safe warning shot. A warning shot is normally fired into a very solid, safe object where there can be no ricochet of bullets and definitely not, I repeat, definitely not, over heads, or over the crowds, or at the crowds etc, and on that warning shot, the crowds have dispersed. [end recording]

Police, Military Patrol Soweto

MB120830 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL English
13 Sep 84 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] More than 100,000 people were stranded on the outskirts of Soweto last night when bus services to South Africa's giant black city ground to a halt following a day of sporadic unrest. Armed camouflage policemen patrolled the township's streets at dusk and Air Force helicopters circled overhead as an uneasy calm settled on the city.

At Regina Mundi church riot police used tearsmoke to disperse a crowd of people who gathered to attend a commemorative service for black consciousness leader Steve Biko, who died in detention seven years ago.

In a day of simmering unrest in Soweto: — two Putco buses were set on fire, one was hijacked, and five were stoned; youths in White City set fire to a delivery van yesterday afternoon and were dispersed by police using tearsmoke and quirts; at least five delivery vans were stoned, several were set alight, and a driver was injured by angry youths in Rockville; in nearby Mofolo, a resident reported that children were caught in crossfire between stone throwers and police using tearsmoke and rubber bullets; heavy police guards were placed around all administration board buildings and the businesses and homes of community councillors in the township; an armoured personnel carrier, a riot police truck and five Landrovers, two of them carrying teargas canisters, were placed on stand-by at the Regina Mundi church; a Soweto councillor's house was petrolbombed.

As the trouble spread, bus services were suspended, creating chaos at terminals in central Johannesburg and leaving more than 100,000 people stranded.

Other trouble spots yesterday included: Pietersburg, where a crowd of youths burnt down buildings before being dispersed by police; Grahamstown, where police used tearsmoke to disperse about 500 marching youths; Kathlehong, where police fired rubber bullets and tearsmoke at 150 youths marching towards the police station; Warmbaths, in the Northern Transvaal, where classes were suspended at the Belabela Secondary School until September 26 following unrest at the school this week.

Natal Political Leaders Seeking Negotiations

Silence Broken, Statement Issued

MB121112 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1000 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Five of the seven Natal political leaders who have been in hiding since Friday have broken their silence. The five are Archie Gumede, George Sewpersadh, M.J. Naidoo, Billy Niar, and Mewa Rangobin. Their whereabouts are not revealed in their statement but they are safe and well. Carmel Rickard reports from Durban:

[Rickard] A photocopy of the statement signed by the five was given to me anonymously this morning. According to the statement, the five have decided to stay away from the police for the present until they have settled their personal affairs, neglected since their detention on 21 August. They also want to stay out of custody to allow certain Natal Indian Congress publications to be published. The publications quote the five and contain their pictures. In terms of the law, the publications could not go ahead if the five are police prisoners.

The statement says that when these two objectives have been achieved, they will resume their normal activities openly and the police will have no difficultly finding them. They add a declaration that they have never committed any crime and that their policies and activities are based on nonviolence. They say they are totally confident that they have widespread community support.

Reported at British Consulate

MB130814 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0800 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] The seven fugitive Natal political leaders are reported to be at the British Consulate in Durban. The consulate has not commented yet, but an informed source says the seven are making certain demands clear to the consul general. What those demands are, are unclear.

Police have been searching for the men since they were released on the orders of a Pietermaritzburg judge last Friday. Police want to serve them with new detention orders. among the seven are United Democratic Front President Archie Gumede; Natal Indian Congress President George Sewpersadh; and congress officials M.J. Naidoo, Mewa Ramgobin, and Billy Niar.

British Asked to Intervene

MB130930 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0900 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Six Natal political leaders have sought refuge in the British Consulate in Durban. Police have been searching for them to detain them. Five of them were among the seven freed by a Pietermaritzburg judge last Friday. Carmel Rickard is at the consulate:

[Rickard] The six United Democratic Front and Natal Indian Congress [NIC] leaders in the British consulate have now released a statement explaining what they are doing. It is signed by Archie Gumede, George Sewpersadh, M.J. Naidoo, Billy Niar, and Mewa Ramgobin. The sixth person signing the document is (Paul David), who has been sought by police since 20 August.

According to a lawyer acting for the six, a telex was sent to London earlier this morning, asking for asylum in the consulate. They are all inaccessible to the media, but one of the group, Mewa Ramgobin, has made a brief statement explaining their actions. The six are asking for the help of British Premier Margaret Thatcher in organizing negotiations between themselves and Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange or his deputy. Relatives of the six have begun arriving at the consulate. Carmel Rickard, Capital News, Durban British Consulate.

[Announcer] One of the men, NIC official Mewa Ramgobin, explains why they want Britain to set up a meeting between them and South African Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange.

[Begin Ramgobin recording] We have committed no offense, in that our entire conduct and that of our organizations has always been concerned with the peaceful attainment of a free, just, and democratic society for all the people of South Africa. In lieu of this, we are now making a presentation to the British Embassy here to consult with the ambassador for the intervention of Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the prime minister of England, who has indicated and declared and demanded the release of people like Nelson Mandela, and that the British have abhorred and condemned arbitrary detentions.

Botha: Detainees Leaving Embassy

MB131146 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] The media liaison officer at the British Embassy in Pretoria, Mr John Hedley, has confirmed that members of the Natal Indian Congress and the United Democratic Front [UDF] being sought by the security police after their detention orders were set aside by the Natal Supreme Court last week are in the British Consulate in Durban. The police have been looking for the five men, including the national president of the UDF, Mr Archie Gumede, since the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, issued amended detention orders.

He said he did not have exact details of when they had arrived at the consulate, or how many there were. Our parliamentary staff reports that the group of people will leave the consulate soon, and voluntarily surrender to the South African authorities. This has just been announced in Cape Town by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha. He said in a statement that the group had visited the consulate this morning, but that its members had not asked for asylum or shelter. They had asked the British abassador and consulate to act as intermediary between them and the South African authorities.

Mr Botha said he understood that the consul had told them that he could not accede to their request. Mr Botha said he was satisfied with the way in which the British Consul had handled the situation. He acted correctly and in terms of diplomatic usage could not have done otherwise. Mr Botha said the Consul could also not have prevented the visit. Our Durban news staff reports that a group of newsmen and television teams have gathered in front of the building to report on developments.

Pik Botha Reacts to Masire Statement on Accord

MB121314 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has accused the Botswana Government of misrepresentation in connection with the possibility of a nonaggression pact with South Africa. Mr Botha was reacting in Cape Town to statements by President Masire of Botswana that concluding a nonaggression pact with South Africa would mean that Botswana would have to give up its independence.

Mr Botha said this was an intentional misrepresentation. The Government of Botswana had said nothing of the fact that it expected South Africa to cooperate in certain economic projects in Botswana, but was not prepared to reach an acceptable understanding with South Africa to counter terrorist acts which were launched from Botswana territory.

Mr Botha said that recently there have been increasing indications that Botswana was being used as a channel for sabotage or a home for saboteurs. He said Botswana had the right to refuse to conclude an accord with South Africa. On the other hand it was also South Africa's right to take steps against acts of terrorism and sabotage being planned from neighboring states.

New Dispensation Now Facing 'Acid Test'
MB121105 Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans
4 Sep 84 p 12

[Editorial: "New Beginning"]

[Text] New constitution, new dispensation, new beginning ... this is what September 1984 brings, after South Africa has been preparing for over a decade for this great step. Now comes the acid test, for good intentions and legislation have to be translated into deeds — and obviously not all are ready for that, or even desire it.

Perhaps the Colored and Indian elections have brought the realization that the success of a new constitutional system does not simply land in one's lap. There are formidable forces ranged against it, and those who believe that the new constitution is a kind of last chance for reconciliation politics will have to show their mettle. Indeed, missionary zeal is what is needed.

Fortunately, South Africa no longer needs to fumble in the dark on the road to renewal. The new dispensation is firmly anchored in morality and justice, and there is no uncertainty as to why the journey is being undertaken.

Even the optimists realize that the transition will not be free of tensions. This new form of government, in which groups are represented, will necessarily bring forth crises. For this very reason, the results will have to be worthwhile. Coloreds and Indians do not, in a year or two, want to be derided as sell-outs who have achieved nothing for their people. And that places the responsibility on the leaders of the National Party not to hesitate in applying the new politics with all its consequences. Fortunately, Mr P.W. Botha is not known for dilly-dallying.

Clarity will have to be given soon on issues such as the Immorality Act and a fair economic role for all population groups. And for those who fear giving a portfolio in the Cabinet to, say, a Labor Party leader because some people or the civil service are not ready for it, it should be made clear that the new dispensation cannot begin with empty gestures. The desire and the deed must now be added to the goodwill for the new constitution to succeed. Clearly, this is a far greater challenge than the preparation of the past decade.

Government Must Now 'Talk to Blacks'
MB121443 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
7 Sep 84 p 6

[Editorial: "Don't Just Blame the Agitators"]

[Text] Four Cabinet ministers yesterday visited the smouldering Vaal Triangle to investigate the grievances of the urban black population. There they were — internal affairs, national education, law and order, and defence (two of them MP's for the region) — apparently anxious to find out what caused the trouble. It was all very well blaming "instigators" afterwards, but agitators need a base of grievances for their mischief. And do not doubt that the agitators will be saying: "Didn't we tell you that these people react only to violence?"

The government must talk now. It has no choice but to find a way, as quickly as possible, to assuage the feelings of people who have been fobbed off whenever they asked to be included in the mainstream processes of South African urban life. And, in spite of the government's tough talk about not tolerating violence, one knows that there will be, just as there has been after riots in the past, a flow of sympathy and understanding as responsible parliamentarians get a first-hand account of township frustration as opposed to a second-hand account via unsymphathetic, myopic and, often enough, ultra right-wing bureaucrats.

Shades of Soweto 1976. On that occasion too the government failed to heed warnings about the depth of resentment among blacks who had arbitrarily been told that township schools must have half their lessons in Afrikaans. After the riots the ruling was dropped. And was not Sharpeville 1960 much the same thing? A manifestation of a disregard for the dignity of urban blacks who had no means of democratically protesting their humiliation at the hands of often bullying policemen obsessed with passes?

Is it any different now? This week we reported hints that some sort of new dispensation might be on the carts for urban blacks. Maybe it is different this time. Maybe now that the government has taken some quite radical steps, vis-a-vis the other race groups, it will not find the next logical step — a break for the urban black — so difficult.

Better Propaganda Efforts Needed to Counter Critics
MB121400 Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English
7 Sep 84 p6

[Editorial: "War of Words"]

[Text] It is disquieting to see how we are failing in the propaganda war. The disinvestment lobby in America seems to be able to get its poison across to cities, pension funds, and universities with deadly effect, judging by the way disinvestment is beginning to snowball.

Overseas media are increasingly critical and disparaging of our country. Not that we have had anything but a bad press abroad for years. But it appears to have become worse. Even those few papers which were prepared to accept the prime minister's reform programme on a let's-wait-and-see basis now tend to dismiss it before it has been given a chance to show whether it is capable of working effectively or not.

They will not grant that the new constitution is a bold development. They dismiss the agitation against it, the incitement, the threats that were the main cause of the stayaway of Coloured and Indian voters at the polls. In their facile way, they see the poor polls as a rejection of the new constitution. In their oversimplication of what is going on, they consider that the riots in the Vaal Triangle are an indication of the resentment of blacks at being left out.

Instead of horror at the way in which rioters killed a black deputy mayor, attacked the homes of black councillors, stoned official and private cars, destroyed or damaged administrative offices,

schools, houses and hostels, leaving thousands of blacks homeless, and burned down Indian shops, they use the riots to illustrate how the voteless blacks are turning against their "oppressors," how apartheid creates conditions leading to violence. The sympathy is not with the victims, who happen to be black and brown, but with the people who are supposedly so aggrieved by rent increases and poor schooling that they have no alternative but to express their feelings in mindless rioting.

As for the government and the police, they are portrayed, as usual, as tough, ruthless and uncaring, and blamed for many of the deaths. We are the first to admit that all is not well, particularly in these days of severe recession; that grievances can be expoited; that the new constitution is faulty. But that does not mean that South Africa or its government is uncaring; that the treatment of blacks can be equated with what happened to the Jews in Nazi Germany; that the conditions under which blacks work, live, and are educated are not improving.

The new state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said only a few days ago that a solution to the constitutional future of South Africa's 9 million urban blacks had to be found for the sake of justice, for the sake of constitutional development, and in the interests of white South African children. That is not the voice of a man whose government can be likened to that of Hitler.

Yet the political priests have given us that name overseas, the ANC has been able to set up "information" offices in 26 capitals from which it can project its image as a "liberation" movement (which it isn't), the Third World countries have continued to denigrate us mercilessly at the United Nations, and the black-liberal lobbies in Western capitals maintain the relentless pressure on governments and legislators to impose sanctions on South Africa.

No doubt the South African Government is still fighting a propaganda battle, overtly and covertly, but we are certainly not winning it. If we spent a great deal more money on telling our case, on winning friends and influencing people, we would have a greater chance.

But this also requires the involvement of financiers, businessmen, and industrialists, who will be hit by growing disinvestment and have a stake in convincing the world that conditions are changing and that the reformist government deserves to be encouraged rather than condemned. The challenge is there — but the effort has to be doubled, redoubled, and then redoubled again.

Radio Freedom Comments on Violence in South Africa

EA112141 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Station commentary: "Botha's New Constitution in Tatters"]

[Excerpt] Even if the Pretoria criminals inaugurated their first triracial parliament, even if they elected P.W. Botha as the first executive president — both events being called historic — the attitude of the black majority was clearly manifest in the streets of South Africa's black townships.

Rather than cover the so-called historic events happening in Cape Town, journalists were in the streets of Sharpeville and other townships recording the real history of the people of South Africa, for indeed history is being made in our country by the heroic resistance of the people to the insidious policies of the criminal apartheid regime. What was happening in Cape Town cannot be regarded as history. Rather, it must be seen as the desperate attempts of a doomed and dying system to have one gasp of breath before it is destroyed.

Although the violent uprising in Sharpeville and other areas were ostensibly sparked off by rent increases, they should be seen within the context of the prevailing tense political atmosphere inside the country. If we are to understand clearly the magnitude of the crisis facing apartheid then we cannot isolate the rent increases and the ever-declining standard of living of the black majority from the protest of students against the inferior bantu education. We cannot separate the issue of forced removel and the untold suffering that this policy brings in its wake and the so-called new constitutional dispensation — a dirty maneuver on the part of the Pretoria racists intended to create the impression that apartheid is doing away with itself.

Long before the bogus Indian and Colored elections were held, the voice of the majority could be heard above the rattle of machine-gun fire shouting a defiant no.

Both the Indian and so-called Colored sections of the black community saw through the thin veil of deception. They refused to be made co-partners in the system of oppression. They refused to allow their friends and brothers to be conscripted into the apartheid army for the defense of the system hated throughout the world. Indeed, they refused to betray the cause of the revolution on the eve of its victory.

The rejection of these maneuvers found expression in various ways. The democratic movement inside the country mobilized the people against it. The meetings of collaborators were disrupted, rallies of condemnation were held, schools and universities were closed, and, to crown it all,the very people for whom the so-called concessions were made spat in the face of apartheid by not going to the polls.

True to form, the Pretoria criminals refused to heed the voice of the majority. Rather, they reverted to the language that they know so well — the language of violence, terror, and intimidation. On the eve of the elections prominent leaders of the United Democratic Front were rounded up and detained.

Violence has now become the order of the day in South Africa. The blame for this state of affairs now, as in the 1960's must be put at the doorstep of the Pretoria regime. For years now the criminals in Pretoria have refused to heed the voices crying out for democracy and a just system. Instead, even the propounders of nonviolence were detained, murdered in detention, forced into exile, and murdered in cold blood during rallies and demonstrations. Today there is no doubt whatsoever as to the method to be adopted to bring about change in our country.

How can we continue to talk peace with a system that dangles a sword over our heads and the hand carrying that sword never

hesitating to drop it whenever the threat becomes too great? We must talk the language of the enemy. A bullet for a bullet, a life for a life, an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth. It is this language that the enemy understands. It is the language it has forced on the kids of our peaceful towns. No more shall we allow the enemy to exercise its unjust and illegal authority upon us without a response — and a fitting one at that. The unrest in the South African townships must be seen in this context.

Today our no is not the same as yesterday's no. The battle is on. It is in the streets of Soweto and Sharpeville today. Tomorrow it will be in the streets of Johannesburg and Pretoria. It will be in the corridors of power in Cape Town. Let the Pretoria criminals not fool themselves that we will relent. Never! It is the oppressed who are making history in our country and we shall allow nothing and nobody to stand between us and our goal of freedom and justice for all in our country.

SWAZILAND

Mnisi Denies Country Planning Embassy in RSA

MB121448 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] The Swaziland Government says there is no truth in reports that it plans to open an embassy in South Africa. Mr Mnisi, Swaziland's minister of foreign affairs, told our Pretoria staff that there is no need to exchange ambassadors between the two countries because warm and friendly relations already exist between Swaziland and South Africa.

He also rejected reports that Swaziland is going to close the office of its labor representative in Katlehong, near Germiston, and said that Swaziland is in fact planning to extend it, seeing that more Swazis are seeking work in South Africa.

ZIMBABWE

Manpower Agreement Signed With Australia

MB121342 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Zimbabwe and the Australian Overseas Service Bureau have signed an agreement under which Australian skilled workers will work in Zimbabwe on short-term contracts. The agreement was signed in Harare today by the acting minister of labor, manpower planning, and social welfare, Comrade John Nkomo, and a representative of the Australian Bureau, Mr (Glen Bruce).

Comrade Nkomo said the agreement will enable Zimbabwe to reach some of its manpower requirements in the short term. [words indistinct]. Mr Bruce said a small group of teachers would arrive early next year to work in the rural areas for 2 years. He said that they will be followed by other experts in agriculture, health, [word indistinct], and engineering.

Foreign Minister Hails Ties With Libya

MB130724 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] The brotherly ties which exist between Zimbabwe and Libya are rooted in a common historical experience of the struggle against oppressive minority rule. This was said by the minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Witness Mangwende, in a speech read on his behalf by the acting minister, Comrade Simbarashe Mumbengegwi, at a farewell luncheon for the Libyan ambassador to Zimbabwe, Comrade (Omar Dalal) yesterday.

Comrade Mangwende noted that during Zimbabwe's struggle against the settler minority regime of Ian Smith the revolutionary people of Libya offered assistance in various forms, including the provision of military training to Zimbabwean freedom fighters.